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Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

NATIONAL EDITION

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DELEGATES OFF FOR PARLEY

Join in Rallies for the Congress on January 7

IN THREE days, the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance opens its sessions in Washington. This workers' congress opens immediately after the beginning of the sessions of the United States Congress, at which President Roosevelt will personally lay down his "recovery" program.

The message of President Roosevelt, it is already certain from previous statements of his administration leaders, will launch a new and intensified attack on the whole standard of living of the workers, an offensive of finance capital, whom Roosevelt represents, against all workers' organizations.

The Workers' National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, meeting at a time when the employers, through their government, are speeding up their attacks on the workers, assumes great significance for every worker in the United States—employed as well as unemployed.

What is the program which Roosevelt is bringing to Congress in his annual message? It is the program of finance capital, the program of Morgan, the program of the employers, which was drafted in unfinished form at White Sulphur Springs and in New York by the conferences of the employers' associations.

Roosevelt's program means relief cuts coupled with a plan of forced labor and cutting down on relief lists. Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, even before Congress opens, has already given instructions that on Feb. 1, 4,000,000 "unemployables," now on relief rolls, must be taken care of by State and local relief agencies. All others on relief must go on work relief rolls, Hopkins ordered. The minimum wage of 30 cents an hour on work relief was abolished by the Roosevelt government weeks ago to enable employers to cut down the entire wage standard of employed workers. This abolition of the work relief minimum wage has already drastically cut down the starvation income of work relief men.

Roosevelt, under the employers' slogan of economy, of balancing the budget, has cynically denied the ex-servicemen their back pay (the bonus) and has given notice that relief to all unemployed will be cut drastically. The more than a billion dollars of P.W.A. funds which went for battleships, railroads and war preparations, instead of to unemployed relief, foreshadows the fact that new millions out of coming P.W.A. funds will go not to the unemployed but to war purposes.

Roosevelt, dropping earlier demagogic promises, has come out definitely against Federal unemployment insurance and advocates a "reserves" plan on a State scale which will not provide at all for the millions now totally unemployed. The employers and the government refuse to tax profits and war funds for the unemployed. Instead they advocate sales taxes such as exist in New York City, in order to force the already starving part-time and employed workers to pay for unemployment relief.

This is the program of the Roosevelt government, and the employers he represents, for the coming session of the United States Congress. It is a program of relief cuts, wage cuts, company unionism, war preparations, fascist measures against the workers, denial of unemployment insurance, outlawing of strikes and abolition of the elementary rights of the workers.

The National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which convenes Jan. 5, 6 and 7 in Washington, will give its answer to the Roosevelt program of finance capital. The Workers' Congress will map out a program for immediate adequate cash relief, for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The Workers' Congress will mobilize the masses of the workers, farmers and professionals to resist the attacks of the Roosevelt government and to fight for security for the masses of the people.

The national leadership of the American Federation of Labor has in all important cases not only given in to the

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LEGISLATIVE WHIP GIVEN TO RICHBERG

Roosevelt Gives Him Authority Over the House Majority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Determined that the policies and plans agreed upon between the Roosevelt administration and the Wall Street monopolies for the coming year shall not be upset by "radical" legislation coming from new members of Congress, Roosevelt yesterday gave Donald R. Richberg, executive administrator of the N. R. A., full power to stop all proposed legislation coming from Democratic Congressmen not to his liking.

Thus all new acts of Congress will have to get the seal of approval of Richberg before they can be acted upon. All Democratic keymen in the Congressional committees will cooperate with Richberg in the plan.

This decision is looked upon as having unusual significance in view of the fact that Richberg in the past few weeks has been prominent in making speeches for the administration pledging full support to Wall Street monopoly capital and to the maintenance of capitalist profit.

Richberg will thus act as the liaison man between Roosevelt, Congress and the Wall Street monopolies, making sure that the open-shop, wage-cutting, relief-cutting plans of the administration and the industrialists will be carried through.

Richberg, in a recent address to the National Association of Manufacturers, gave the pledge of the Roosevelt government that profits would be protected fully, and that all opportunities to increase profit would be increased by the administration.

In appointing Richberg as virtual dictator of all Congressional legislation, Roosevelt is carrying out his pledges to the Wall Street industrialists for the swift carrying through of their wishes in the coming year.

Nazis Decree Forced Labor For All Youths

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The new year began for Germany with the official fascist announcement of the final military and labor conscription of the entire youthful population of the country.

"Begining with Jan. 1, 1935," the decree reads, "youths under 25 years of age shall be employed by the administration of all enterprises only with the consent of the Labor Office." For the young worker this is tantamount to being offered the grim choice of entering either the regular army or the forced labor camps.

Thus an employment permit is granted only to the holder of a labor pass and the labor pass may be obtained only by a long and terrible year's regime in the labor camps or in war-training for the same period. As a result the army is being besieged by more recruits than it can handle, it is reported here. In this way the forces of Hitlerism are mobilizing the toilers of Germany into the most regimented war-machines in history.

Jobless Face Trial For Pressing Case of Destitute Family

The Unemployment Councils yesterday urged workers to pack the Fourth District Magistrate Court, 153 East 57th Street, today at 9 a.m., when ten workers arrested at the 17th Precinct Home Relief Bureau on Monday come up for trial.

The ten arrested unemployed workers formed a committee which placed relief demands before Supervisor Wilson of the relief station on the case of Mrs. John Riviera, a Porto Rican woman.

The Riviera family had been forced by the relief bureau to move from a steam heated flat to a room without any heating facilities. The committee demanded that a coal stove be given to the Riviera family and provisions be made for transporting the furniture.

No class-conscious worker will want to miss the special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial edition of the Daily Worker. Order the bundles for your organization NOW!

Workers to Compete in Plan To Spread Special Edition Of 'Daily' at Factory Gates

A plan of action for collecting greetings for the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary and for selling the special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition of the paper, which will be published on Saturday, Jan. 19, was issued yesterday by the Milwaukee District Committee of the Communist Party.

Each unit, the statement read, is receiving lists for the collection of greetings. These lists must be immediately put into the hands of the largest number possible of individual workers and organizations.

The units are to begin the work of immediately getting the broadest mass sales of the special edition. Their arrangements must include "canvassing and sales at busy corners, at factory gates and at meeting places."

Socialist competition among the units on the sales of bundle orders should be started, the statement continued.

Greetings and orders, it was stressed, must be in by Jan. 12.

SHIP LINES GET SUBSIDY

Roosevelt Move Part of the Government's Big Navy Drive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—As part of his rapid building up of a huge war machine, President Roosevelt is prepared to recommend to Congress the giving of direct subsidies to ocean shipping lines instead of indirect subsidies now going to the shipping firms, it was reported yesterday.

The government pays the shipping companies millions of dollars yearly in postal rates for the carrying of mail. Investigations have shown enormous graft and corruption in this subsidy system with shipping companies getting millions of dollars for carrying negligible quantities of mail.

It is admitted by officials that the granting of subsidies is for the purpose of supporting the shipping lines in order to keep them as part of the American naval equipment when war comes.

Many of Roosevelt's closest friends are tied up with the shipping companies and are reaping easy millions in graft from the government subsidies.

Thus Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress for direct subsidies will not only fatten the pockets of his friends but also will aid in the building up of the naval fighting apparatus.

Relief Wages Slashed To 12½ Cents an Hr. On Project of County

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—Under the cloak of "adjustment" work relief in Jefferson County has been further cut, while relief wages have been slashed to 12 and one-half cents an hour in line with the demands of local employers for a relief wage scale so low that the unemployed would be forced to accept any wages offered by an employer.

In addition, pressure is to be brought on the unemployed to accept such jobs, with threats of being cut off from relief altogether if they turn down the offer of a private employer.

The slashing of the work relief rate has brought a storm of protests from the rank and file membership of the American Federation of Labor. This has forced some of the American Federation of Labor leaders to make a pretense of opposing the cuts.

ANTI-HEARST DRIVE URGED

Chicago I.L.D. Calls for Big Campaign Against Terror

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The giant Scottsboro-Herndon protest meeting here on Jan. 8 is expected to mark a mighty forward sweep in the united front fight for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys, reversal of the chain gang verdict against heroic Angelo Herndon, and against the increasingly fierce fascist attacks on the working class and the Negro people. The meeting will be addressed by Herndon and Jane Newton, white worker whom a Chicago court attempted to adjudge insane because she had married a Negro.

The meeting, which will be held on the South Side, will be preceded by a series of preparatory rallies throughout Chicago. In calling these meetings, the Chicago district of the International Labor Defense warns of the growing fascist reaction in Chicago: in particular, the attacks led by the Hearst press on the Chicago Workers' School; the inciting by the Hearst press of an American Legion march called for Jan. 4 "against the Reds"; the chauvinist attacks by Chicago landlords and courts on the Negro masses, expressed particularly in the attempt to evict Herbert Newton, Negro Communist leader, from 615 Oakwood Boulevard, and the attempt to railroad his wife, Jane Newton, to an insane asylum. It points to the splendid response of Chicago workers, white and Negro, to the defense of the Newtons and the Chicago Workers' School, and calls for the sending of further protests to the Mayor of Chicago, demanding the release of Newton, at present serving a term for participating in a relief demonstration, and protests to Governor Small and State's Attorney Hall, demanding the dismissal of the criminal syndicalist charges against the Hillsboro defendants, and the repeal of the Illinois Criminal Syndicalism Law.

Be sure that you do not fail to send your greetings to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary! Your greetings should be in before Jan. 12! Greet the Daily Worker in the name of a comrade of your organization.

NEW RECORDS IN 1934 SET IN U. S. S. R.

Big Difficulties Over for Soviet Union, Says C. P. Organ

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (By Wireless).—"It is with undisguised horror that capitalism looks back to the outlived year of 1934," writes Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in an article devoted to an analysis of major events.

"It is with quaking fear that capitalism looks forward to the coming year," Pravda continued. "Dark as night are capitalism's past and future. Throughout the world only one country is passing the elapsed year in a triumphant march of economic victories and meeting the new year with the joyful foreknowledge of still more striking economic and cultural successes. This is the country of the Soviets, which is guided by the Soviet government and by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the country of victorious socialism.

"Sentence has been passed by history. Not only in theory, not only in the hearts and hopes of millions of people, but in practice and in actual facts the advantages of the socialist over the capitalist system have been proven. It was proved that only after the burying of capitalism can human society move forward.

"It is very simple. On the one side, upon the threshhold of 1935, five years after the beginning of the crisis, industrial production in the capitalist world stands one third lower than the level existing before the crisis and in the most important countries on a still lower level than before the war. On the other side, in the course of one year, pig-iron smelting in the U.S.S.R. has increased 48 per cent, and compared with the pre-war level of production socialist industry has increased many-fold.

"Such are the two summings-up. However loud the jackals of the bourgeoisie howl, they are unable to smother these powerful facts which are imparting vigor to all the toiling population of the globe and sounding the death knell to the world's exploiters and their chained dogs.

"Soviet achievements for 1934 shine with brilliant lights. It is rightly called here the year of records. The brilliant epic rescue of the Chelyuskin crew, the Litke expedition, the aviation records, the whole series of scientific congresses, and the achievements of the Soviet sportsmen are only the outstanding feats of the year. There is also the writers' congress, the first in the world, the victories of the Soviet films, and the record flights into the stratosphere, accomplished by Soviet stratosphere fliers. All this, as well as hundreds of other striking events of 1934 is an expression of the tempestuous growth of Soviet industry and agriculture.

"The past year was a year of sharp jumps. The experience and the growth of trained forces, the tireless work of the Communist Party have manifested their effect. The enterprises which do not fulfill their plans become rare exceptions. Furthermore, we see one enterprise after another, even whole branches of industry, over fulfilling their plan. The coming year will show this still more clearly. Victory engenders still greater victories—such is the law of Soviet development.

Chief Difficulties Behind

"The chief difficulties are already behind. The very word 'difficulties' is beginning to be met with less frequently in the lexicon of Soviet economic workers. There are still

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Nationwide Demonstrations To Back Insurance Congress As Boss Legislators Convene

Boys Try to Relieve Hunger, Two Get Two-Year Terms

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 1.—The new year, in the year of our lord Roosevelt, 1935, opened majestically in this town as two jobless, hungry boys were sentenced to two-year prison terms for stealing exactly ten oranges from a freight train.

The two boys, Howard Miller, 18 years old, and his friend, Oliver Thompson, also 18, were caught by railroad detectives on Dec. 28 putting their hands through an opening in one of the freight cars stocked with oranges.

"We were terribly hungry," Miller pleaded with the judge. "We were riding the rods to find work. We just moved the bar about an inch so we could get our hands in a refrigerator car to get some oranges."

But the majesty of the law was not to be moved. If hungry, homeless sons of the working class begin to steal oranges, where will they stop? The court ruled that moving the bar was "breaking in," and that poking their hands in was "illegal entry."

"Two years for second degree burglary," ruled the court. The boys were taken away.

STEEL POLL SEEN AS TRICK

National Steel Board Orders Elections To Head Off Strike

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Foreshadowing the coming sharp struggles in the steel industry, the National Steel Labor Relations Board on Monday rendered a decision aimed to sidetrack the growing discontent of the steel workers and prevent them from striking. The Steel Board ruled that "elections" should be held in plants of the Carnegie Steel Corp., subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, under the Board's supervision.

The United States Steel Corporation has already served notice on the Steel Board at previous hearings, that they do not intend to carry through or abide by even the pretenses of such an election. That such rulings of the Steel Labor Board, though carried through, are not beneficial to the workers is seen in such cases as the Weirton and Houde cases where firing of union members and company union domination continues in spite of all N.R.A. decisions.

The rulings of the Steel Labor Board comes after months of delay. Over six months ago the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) officials requested the elections. The ruling is prompted by fear of the growing rank and file movement in the A. A., the rank and file demanding strike preparations. Since last June, under the Steel Labor Board's regime, the conditions of the steel workers has grown worse—the company unions have grown, the speed-up has increased, union men are being fired and blacklisted, and there is rumor of coming wage cuts.

In view of the growing demand for struggle on the part of the A. A. rank and file, the Steel Board issues this decision in order to once more take the steel workers' minds from strike preparations, to create new illusions that they will get something out of such elections or out of the Steel Labor Board.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor, Mike Tighe, pres-

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USSR TOILERS FLAY KILLERS

At Meetings They Hail Sentence Against Kirov Assassins

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, Jan. 1 (By Wireless).—At numerous meetings here the workers are unanimously approving the sentence of the Supreme Court against the confessed murderers of Sergei Kirov.

"We warmly welcome the decision of the Supreme Court," say the workers of the Putilov factory in their resolution, "as an expression of the will of the working class and of all the toilers of our country. Let our class enemies know that the chastising hand of the dictatorship of the proletariat knows no mercy towards those who lift their hands against the best sons of the working class."

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (By Wireless).—Soviet heavy industry has overfulfilled its yearly plan of production. Its output for the year amounted to 20,200,000,000 rubles. Compared with 1933 the increase comes to 26.7 per cent, instead of 23 per cent as outlined in the second Five-Year Plan.

Pipe Strikers Lead Struggle Against Writ

Hearings on the injunction issued recently against the striking smoking pipe makers of the L. and H. Stern Briar Pipe Company, 56 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, by Judge Reigelman, will be held early this morning before Judge Peter B. Smith in Part 3, Special Term, Kings County Court, Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

Following the conference of unions in protest against the injunction Saturday, sponsored by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America, which is leading the strike, numerous workers' organizations sent protests to Judge Smith.

Outstanding among the latter was the City Central Committee of the International Workers Order. Demanding the withdrawal of the injunction in the name of the 18,000 members of the I.W.O. in New York, Nathan Shaffer, secretary of the committee, characterized it in his telegram to Judge Smith, as an instrument of the bosses which prevents the workers from exercising their constitutional right to struggle for the improvement of their conditions.

Further arrangements are being made for the city-wide anti-injunction conference on Jan. 19, decided upon at the Saturday's conference, the union announced late Monday.

The union appealed to all workers to be present at the hearings in court this morning and to report to the strike headquarters, 62 Main Street, Brooklyn, to participate in the daily picketing carried on by the strikers.

Get on the Honor Roll in the special edition of the Daily Worker by sending in your greeting on the "Daily's" Anniversary TODAY!

Sponsors Urge Funds Raised Be Turned in Immediately

Grimly determined to raise the powerful voice of the American masses in the capital for real unemployment insurance, delegates from the deep South and the Western factories and farms have already started their long trek to attend the sessions of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which will convene in Washington Saturday.

At the moment that Roosevelt's Congressional message of war plans and hunger schemes is broadcast through the land, the deliberations of the mighty National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will hammer out the demands of the American workers for genuine unemployment insurance for all workers—a system of unemployment insurance to be paid with war funds and by the bosses.

In each city and town represented, the mighty united front which is rolling up behind the National Congress is pictured in miniature. One county in Pennsylvania is represented by fourteen locals of the United Mine Workers of America; steel workers from the factories in Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Gary and Buffalo; marine workers from the whole Atlantic seaboard and the Great Lakes; farmers and unemployed; women and youth; Negroes and white workers are preparing to meet in Washington.

Demonstrations Planned

In each city and town, plans are being put into final shape, the National Sponsoring Committee stated yesterday, to demonstrate in thousands before city halls and relief stations on Monday, Jan. 7 in support of the National Congress and for immediate relief needs.

To carry on the mighty work of the National Congress and to insure the success of the demonstrations, all funds now due to the National Committee must be turned in at once to 799 Broadway, Room, 624, Herbert Benjamin, executive director, urged yesterday. Printing of the Congress reports to be made available to each delegate, advance payments for food and lodging and other immediate bills must be met. Similarly, money is urgently needed to bring delegates from poverty-stricken areas to the National Congress.

Boston Send-off Tomorrow

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Boston workers will greet their delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at a mass send-off rally Thursday night at 8 o'clock at the Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley Street.

Delegates will be present from shoe, textile, clothing, metal and railroad shops, and from the granite quarries of Vermont and New Hampshire. Following the send-off, which most of the New England delegates will attend, the entire delegation will entrain for Washington.

A. F. of L. Delegates Elected

EVELETH, Minn., Jan. 1.—Two delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance are leaving for Washington. They represent the Governor Olson Local 32 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the Roosevelt Workers Club.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 1.—The League of Spanish Workers has elected a delegate to attend the sessions of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 1.—The Russian United Fraternal Organizations have elected one delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

IRONTON, Minn., Jan. 1.—The Unemployed Miners Organization has endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and elected one delegate to go to Washington.

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Jan. 1.—The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance has been endorsed by the United Russian Fraternal Organizations here. One delegate was elected to go to Washington.

ECOSSE, Mich., Jan. 1.—The Hungarian American Citizen's League has elected one delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 1.—One delegate will go to Washington to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance from the Unemployed and Relief Work-

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Roper Hails Huge Profits During 1934

Dividend Disbursements Rise in 600 Concerns, Report Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The huge increases in capitalist profit during this year, and the determination of the Roosevelt government to expand these Wall Street profits even more in the coming year were the keynotes sounded by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, in his official review of the last twelve months business activity.

Proclaiming that the tie-up between big business and the Roosevelt government are "better than they have ever been during the life of the administration," Roper made the very heart of his speech the emphasis of the New Deal-Roosevelt program on increasing capitalist profit. He stated at the very outset of his speech:

"No longer does the impression prevail that the administration is opposed to the profit system."

As proof of Roosevelt's dominant purpose to increase profits for the big corporations, Roper cited the extraordinary increase in corporation italist profits in foreign markets, months.

"More than 600 corporations increased their dividends during the year," Roper boasted.

Talking in language which is becoming more prominent every day in official circles as the tie-up of the Roosevelt government with the biggest Wall Street monopolies becomes more open, Roper challengingly admitted that the biggest capitalists are playing an increasing part in the government machine. "The Department has openly and frankly throughout the year helped and encouraged all legitimate business at home and abroad," Roper declared. "We have and will continue to court the advice of sound business men and women."

Roper's figures showed that the national income had dropped from $90,000,000,000 in 1929 to $40,000,000,000 this year as a result of the crisis.

Roper then cited the little known activities of the Business Advisory and Planning Council in "cooperating with the government." This group consisting, Roper stated, of "fifty-two of the leading businessmen of the United States . . . has met regularly in the Department of Commerce building in Washington and has endeavored to solve major problems confronting business and to interpret the administration's desires in the commercial world. Fortunately, for the country, this group will continue its work during the coming year."

"Broad plans in the making of better service to businessmen at home and abroad are in the making," Roper stated.

In line with the Roosevelt imperialist drive for increased capitalist profits in foreign markets, Roper urged the building of a mighty marine fleet. **"We need in the interest of this great nation to keep our flag proudly on the seas, our vessels manned by officers and crew of American training and ideals, and we must go even further because aviation has now reached a point where we must extend our air commerce throughout the world,"** he declared.

The war preparations note in this speech was supplemented by Roper's remarks on the encouragement of commercial aviation which has been one of the major activities of the Roosevelt government. It is well known that commercial aviation can be quickly converted for war uses. "Activities for the fostering and development of commercial aviation have been undertaken . . ." Roper declared. "The airways have been improved and extended with P. W. A. funds

National Income Shows Big Decline as Result of the Crisis

NEW MOTORS HUM AS SOVIETS ENTER NEW YEAR OF PLAN

Industries Work Ahead of Schedule—Metal Smelting, Agriculture, Trade, Make Great Strides in Workers' Fatherland

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (By Wireless).—Totalizing the results of the closing of the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Communist Party organ, Pravda, writes:

"From all parts of the great country of the Soviets there pours in a storm of joyful news concerning the fulfillment of the yearly plan before its scheduled time.

"The successes of the metalurgists in smelting before schedule 10,000,000 tons of pig-iron is an occasion for joyous celebration for the whole country. Following upon the metalurgists the glorious Baku proletariat brought its due to the general joy. The 19,000,000 ton program of Azerbaidjan oil was fulfilled before scheduled time.

Big Mining Gains

"Neither do the heroic miners of the Donetz Basin lag behind the above mentioned. In honor of the fifteenth anniversary of their liberation from the White Denikin armies they today are pouring from their mines the last tons of the 60,000,000 ton program for Donetz coal. Today the last automobiles and tractors are leaving the conveyors of the automobile and tractor works. Joyfully whirring their motors and announcing that the program of these industries is likewise completed. From the gold mines, the chemical concerns, the enterprises of the rubber industry, from everywhere the joyful news is coming.

"Even in railway transport, which was and even remains, a weakling in the whole national economy, the first symptoms towards improvement were observed in 1934.

"In 1934 the country reached new heights. According to preliminary data, socialist industry augmented the riches of the proletarian state by new production amounting to 39,000,000,000 rubles. The national revenue, according to the same data, increased 14 per cent. Heavy industry, equipping economy with new technique, has overfulfilled its yearly plan. It secured an increase in production of 26.7 points, as compared with 1933. Are these not grand figures!

Farmers Make Record

"The great victory in agriculture corresponded to the success in heavy industry. Despite very unfavorable conditions—menace of the spring dryness and the poor harvest of several important regions in the south—the country has reaped for 1934 the substantial harvest of 4,500,000 tons more than for 1933. And it is well known that last year's harvest was a record.

"The country succeeded in gathering two good harvests consecutively only upon the basis of a consolidated Soviet and collective farming system in the villages. These successes in agriculture enabled the U. S. S. R. to crown 1934 with the greatest political-economic measures in the country—the passing over from the rationed sale of bread to the population to the wide trading of bread without cards.

Trade Record Made

"The trade turnover increased. According to preliminary data the retail trade runover of the country amounted to 61,000,000,000 rubles, an increase of 24 per cent by comparison with 1933. Simutaneously with the growth in production of industry and agriculture the flow of goods has considerably increased.

"The qualitative indices of industry have improved. The productivity of labor has increased in industry and agriculture. The earnings of workers have simultaneously considerably increased, as well as the incomes of the collective farmers. The country has made a new step forward towards a rich well-to-do life.

"The most important landmark in the struggle is the plan of the Second Pitelitka. The success of 1934 is perfectly tangible proof that the plan of the Second Piatelitka is being fulfilled successfully. The closed year has created conditions for new successes in the forthcoming third year. It is sufficient to point out that the total new capital investments in the national economy in 1934 amounted to 21,500,000,000 rubes. This is a sign that the country is moving the development of the productive forces of socialism onwards and developing its technical basis.

"But the fundamental guarantee of further successes of the U. S. S. R. is the growth of creative initiative and productive enthusiasm of millions of workers in building socialism. The successes and the achievements of 1934 arouse a fresh wave of enthusiasm on the threshold of 1935. The country of the Soviets is beginning 1935 as a year of still more intensified love and care towards its splendid people, who are creating so many wonders upon Soviet soil. Under the banner of Stalin's slogan, "The chief thing now is the people who have mastered technology," the country meets the new year assured of its excellent future.

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Delegates Off For Jan. 5 Parley

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ers Protective Association here.

MADISON, Ill., Jan. 1.—Unit 16 of the Federation of Unemployed has elected a delegate to the National Unemployment Insurance Congress.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 1.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this city has endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and elected one delegate to go to Washington.

Waterbury Send-off Planned

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 1.—Two delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance were elected by the local unemployment insurance conference held on Saturday. These delegates represent the Jewish National Workers Alliance and the Progressive Party of Naugatuck. Other organizations sending delegates to the Congress are the Lithuanian Workers Society, the Steel and Metal Workers Union and the Communist Party.

A sendoff meeting for the delegates will be held on Thursday night at which Professor Dorothy Douglas of Smith College will be the principal speaker. The meeting will be broadcast.

WAGON MOUND, New Mexico, Jan. 1.—One delegate has left here for the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, representing the Colfax County Unemployment Council.

BENLD, Ill., Jan. 1.—The Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Local 1 has elected one delegate to go to Washington to attend the sessions of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—Two delegates have been elected to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance by the Illinois Workers Alliance, an unemployed organization under the leadership of the Socialist Party.

Proxy Made

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 1.—Local 139, Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, has unanimously endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. Due to shortage of funds, however, the local is unable to send a delegate to Washington and has empowered the A. F. of L. Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief to act as its representative at the Congress with instructions to support the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

SALLISAW, Okla., Jan. 1.—Because he was peppered with letters and requests by the voters of this town, Representative Jack Nichols, local Congressman, has been forced to evince interest in the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. He declared in a letter to the local sponsoring committee that he would attend as many sessions of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance as possible.

S. P. Represented

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—At least ten delegates will leave here this week for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. These delegates represent the Central Federated Union (Central Labor Union); Barbers Union 224, Machinists Union 119 (Newport), Painters Union 195, Operating Engineers Union, Polish United Front, Providence Y.W.C.A. and New England Bryn Mawr Alumnae, Unemployed Seamen, Communist Party and Socialist Party.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1.—Fifteen delegates have left here for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. Among these are representatives of the unemployed councils, A. F. of L. unions, and two county relief commissioners.

NEW YORK.—Local 379 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, an A. F. of L. union with about 500 members, unanimously endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill at its last meeting.

Assembly of Students To Mark New Term of Workers School

A general student assembly of the New York Workers School, preliminary to the opening of regular sessions of the new term on Monday, will be held Friday evening in the school auditorium at 35 E. 12th Street.

Abraham Markoff, director of the school, will address the student body and will introduce a leading member of the district committee of the Communist Party to the assemblage.

The school administration warned yesterday that all prospective students must register before the first sessions of the new term begin.

Textile Bosses Launch Drive Against Union

Cotton Manufacturers Aim To Establish Company Outfits

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in a review of the cotton industry for the year, again launched an attack against the cotton workers for having joined the United Textile Workers in hundreds of thousands.

His attack against the workers was disguised, however, as an attack against the officials of the U. T. W.

"Labor conditions have been highly unsatisfactory," Hood stated, "owing to attempts by the leaders to capitalize on the N. R. A. and increase membership, and therefore their own incomes. Practically all of the labor disturbances were started by union leaders to further their own selfish interests."

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is now aiming to establish a company union network throughout the industry, and therefore has repeatedly attacked the U. T. W. as well as the officials.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 1.—For at least half of the 3,500 workers of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company plant here, the New Year will begin with a loss of their jobs. Half of the plant was closed permanently yesterday.

Howard R. Whitehead, representative of the company, declared that "business conditions" in the cotton industry have led to discontinuance of all divisions except those making blankets and sheeting. The plant is the largest in Maine. The company has plants in Fall River, Mass., and Opelica, Ala., and has declared that its personnel will be cut down accordingly.

Gold to Speak At Strike Rally Of Office Union

Ben Gold, National Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will speak at a mass meeting in support of the Ohrbach and Klein department store strikers tomorrow evening at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street.

Citing the importance of the strike of the department store workers, and pointing out that 19 are to be tried for violating the anti-picketing injunction, Rose Wortis, secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council, declared, in announcing the meeting:

"Every union is vitally concerned in this fight. A victory for the Ohrbach and Klein strikers will mean that thousands of the most exploited workers in the city will be encouraged to organize and fight along with the rest of the organized labor movement. All department store workers are watching the strike with great interest. This is why the store owners are using every available force at their command to smash the strike ranks. One hundred and thirty-nine have been arrested."

Other speakers at the mass meeting include Rose Wortis, Dora Rich of the United Council of Working Class Women, Gertrude Lane, chairman of the strike committee and secretary of the Office Workers' Union, and strikers who will tell of conditions in the department stores.

VOTE

for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

H. R. 7598

This ballot is sponsored by the

Daily Worker

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper
50 East 13th Street
New York

(Cut out and sign this ballot today)

BALLOT

I have read the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and vote

FOR ☐ AGAINST ☐

Name _____

Address _____ City _____

Vote without delay and return your ballot at once to the worker who gave it to you, or mail it to the "Daily Worker"

Flemington Prepares Roman Holiday as Trial Of Hauptmann Opens

Town's Dwellings Jammed to the Rafters With Newspapermen and Photographers—Speculation in Courtroom Seats

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, charged with the murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., goes on trial tomorrow in what promises to be one of the most sensationalized juridical processes in the long and gaudy history of American court procedure.

The entire town is packed to the rafters with reporters, photographers, newsreel men, radio announcers and telegraphers. Two weeks ago the local hotel was entirely reserved. Today every private dwelling for miles around is occupied by strangers, in for the trial.

A land-office speculation for seats in the tiny courtroom has been going on, with $10 the lowest any self-respecting newspaperman could offer the local sheriff. About ten times as many requests for tickets to the courtroom as there is space has been requested.

Foreign Papers Send Reporters

London and Paris papers are sending their own reporters, while a Nova Scotia judge, whose application was filed early, will be one of the lucky seat-holders. Over one hundred new telegraph wires have been strung out of Flemington to accommodate the anticipated load of approximately 1,000,000 words daily.

All in all a Roman holiday, the like of which has not been seen before in American life, is being prepared. Every sign seems to indicate that Hauptmann, guilty or innocent, will be thrown to the lions, with every newspaper reader in the country looking on through the eyes of his favorite sheet.

Whatever issues there were in the case seem to have been pretty well lost in the shoving and jostling of politicians to get into the white-hot limelight that beats so mercilessly on this little town. The prosecuting attorney who is successful in securing the conviction of Hauptmann will make a national reputation for himself and will have made a long stride forward in a political career. Even the defense lawyers are posing for pictures with no reluctance, acutely conscious of the future money value in saying, "I was one of the lawyers in the famous Hauptmann case."

Rumors that Nazis have supplied funds for the defense are current. Although actual proof is lacking, the defense seems to be liberally supplied with what makes the world go round and the sources for same are still a subject of discussion.

Alibi Defense Strategy

The actual trial will begin tomorrow with the attempt to draw a jury out of a panel of forty-eight. Defense strategy, it is understood, is to establish an alibi for Hauptmann. The prosecution will try to identify Hauptmann's car and the ladder by which the baby was alleged to have been carried down from the nursery to the ground. State's witnesses were brought into Hauptmann's cell on Monday to identify him, it is reported.

Tons of copy will come out of this town in the next few weeks about the protection of the hearth and the home. Nobody, it is expected, will have a word to say about the social conditions that make for kidnapping and all other property crimes. That is not what the sensation-seeking journals want.

Be sure that you do not fail to send your greetings to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary! Your greetings should be in before Jan. 12! Greet the Daily Worker in the name of a comrade of your organization.

Join in Rallies for the Congress on January 7

(Continued from Page 1)

attack of finance capital and its government, but has supported the offensive of Roosevelt against the workers. The A. F. of L. national leadership has endorsed the "reserves" plan, fights real unemployment insurance, and attacks the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, the only measure that would provide social insurance for the millions now totally unemployed. William Green has furthered the no-strike policy of the employers, has helped create compulsory arbitration boards which rule for the employers, and has thus aided in defeating the demands of the workers.

The support of the Workers' Congress for Unemployment Insurance has been so broad and so strong that Green has repeatedly felt forced to come out with attacks on the congress. He has unsuccessfully tried to stem the demand of thousands of local unions of the A. F. of L. for the passage of the Workers' Bill. Green raises the red scare, attacks the rank and file movements in the A. F. of L. for real unemployment insurance and adequate relief. Green, on New Year's day, again endorsed the whole anti-labor program of Roosevelt and gave unstinted endorsement of the New Deal.

But millions of workers, farmers and intellectuals throughout the country look to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance as their guide. Workers in the basic industries, farmers, Socialist Party locals, A. F. of L. unions, professionals, unemployed organizations and shop workers have elected delegates to attend and support the Workers' Congress. The masses are determined to resist the starvation decreed by Roosevelt, the employers and Green

Those millions who stay at home are called to demonstrations in every locality in the country on Jan. 7 in support of the Workers' Congress. On that day the Workers' Congress will present its demands to Roosevelt. Every worker, farmer and intellectual should support and take part in the Jan. 7 demonstrations.

For immediate passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

For adequate cash relief.

Support the Workers' Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Demonstrate Jan. 7.

Defeat the hunger program of the New Deal.

CAFETERIA UNION VOTES TO SUPPORT INSURANCE BILL

Hits Company Union Scheme in Silver Chain of Restaurants—Workers Will Present Demands to Company Today

More than a thousand members of the Cafeteria Workers Union, Local 110, section of the Food Workers Industrial Union, participated in the elections of new officers and Executive Board Friday and Saturday, tabulation of the votes disclosed yesterday.

Ballots for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, sponsored by the Daily Worker, were attached to the regular official ballots. The vote registered on this ballot was 960 for the bill, 17 against and 30 blanks.

Numerous candidates were running in the democratically conducted elections. The elections clearly displayed the live interest of the cafeteria workers in the problems of the union. Their adherence to a militant class struggle policy was indicated by their voting into office a list of honest and militant fighters who have a long standing in the struggle for the improvement of the conditions in the trade.

Officers Listed

The following were elected with an overwhelming majority vote: Secretary-Treasurer, Sam Kramberg; Organizer, Harry Reich; Business Agent, Arthur Bary; Labor Chief, Bernard Branda; Delegates to the Trade Union Unity Council, Frank Frank and Charles Mitchel, and Trustees, Angelo Dioletis and Irving Himmelfarb.

Nineteen workers were elected to the Executive Board. They are: Angelo Dioletis, John Aviles, Arthur Grushky, Margaret Walsh, Charles Mitchel, William Beale, Dora Ketz, Robert Gonzales, Ben Lapidus, J. Gomez, Harry Lieben, A. Parginos, Andrew Burgos, Irving Himmelfarb, Raymond Perry, Costas Dristas, Mike Rodrigues, Edward Teitelbaum and George Chrysler.

Simultaneously, the union reported on the progress made recently in the organization of the workers of the Silver's Cafeterias, Inc., owners of a chain of cafeterias. A large number of workers have been recruited into the union. Arrangements have been made for a conference with the owners for today at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the offices of the company, 175 Eighth Avenue, where demands of the workers, including union recognition, will be presented.

Company Union Hit

The last recruitment of 15 workers was made Thursday night right after a meeting called by the company at one of its establishments in Brooklyn. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Isidore Silver, president of the company. He promised the workers a raise of 7 to 10 per cent while introducing the idea of "shop committee" organization under company direction. He advised against the union shop, stressing that they would have to pay dues and assessments without gaining much.

This company union idea, however, did not gain much support. A ballot was distributed indicating a vote "yes" for open shop and "no" for union shop. When the vote was cast the company men, who collected the ballots, tore off the side of the ballot where the "no" votes were cast. The results of the vote were not announced.

A meeting of "shop committee" representatives which were appointed by the managers of the cafeterias was called in Silver's office at 8 o'clock tonight.

Rally Friday For Delegates To Washington

Gala Send-Off To Mark Departure of Social Parley Delegates

James W. Ford, Negro labor leader and Harlem Section organizer of the Communist Party, William B. Spofford, of the Church League for Industrial Democracy and Elmer Brown, chairman of the Amalgamation Party of the Typographical Union, will be among the speakers at the send-off mass meeting for the New York delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

The meeting, to be held on Friday night at 8 o'clock at the St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 66th St., will feature theatricals, dances and entertainment, and the playing of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony by the Workers International Relief Symphony.

Every effort is being made to prepare for this meeting a colorful and varied program with wide appeal. Delegates from New England and New Jersey, in addition to the New York delegates to the National Congress will attend the meeting.

All Groups Asked to Attend

Each participating organization in the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance is being urged to rally its full membership for the mass send-off.

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged to all non-delegates. Special low-rate tickets are being issued to unemployed workers through the Unemployment Councils.

Immediately after the mass rally the delegates will leave for Pennsylvania Station to embark for Washington.

In the three days remaining before the departure for Washington, all delegates are urged to register at the office of the New York sponsoring committee, 799 Broadway, Room 642. The office will be open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Those delegates who have sent in credentials by mail are also asked to register.

Each delegate has been asked to bring in his fee for transportation and for food and lodging in Washington. The total cost will be $10.25 for each delegate. If delegates have other means of obtaining food and lodging while in Washington, the round trip railroad fare will be $5. If delegates have other means of transportation, the cost of food at the congress commissary will be 75 cents a day; lodgings will cost 50 cents to $1.00, depending upon the lodgings desired.

Chicago Stockyard Girls Tell Soviet Worker How They Wrote Story of Stockyard Stella

Telling of their life and activities in the Chicago stockyards, and how they wrote a collective story based on their lives and struggles, five girls, stockyard workers, have addressed the following letter to their class brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union:

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

To Workers in the U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades:

We send greetings to all of you and are glad to write to you!

We have written a true story about ourselves and the other girls who work in the Chicago Stockyards because we want other workers to know more about our struggles. The stories in the capitalist press and the Hollywood movies give an untrue picture of life. Our own story is part of the big true story of the awakening of the American workers.

We were first called together by a writer from The Working Woman magazine, a girl whom we had never seen before. She showed us the magazine and said it would print what we had to say, and the story would be read in many parts of the world, by many people. At first we did not think we could put together a story about ourselves at all, especially if we used our own canning department as the scene of the drama. But we tried our very best and started out by naming our main character Stella, because there are so many among us of that name. We pictured Stella hurrying to work in the morning up the grey cobblestone road, past the trucks and pens of cattle—and then going through her hours of toil, continually being speeded up by the foreman. And we could picture Stella's love for Eddie, the tractor man, because many of us have fallen in love with young men who work in the yards, driving tractors and trucks, cutting meat, etc. And for a villain—one does not have far to search, when one works for a big bully who griads profits from the lives of workers.

Can Unfit Meat

We met one night each week, and at each meeting we wrote a part of the story, basing it all on events which happened to us. We were working on the Federal Emergency Relief Administration meat. The government bought drouth-stricken cattle from the poor farmers in the Northwestern part of the United States, and had this starved, lean, sick meat canned for the people on relief. There are about twenty million families in our country on relief, that is, they have no jobs and no money, and must live on charity. We canned this meat for them and we know that it is not fit for anyone to eat. People are getting sick from it. We expose this in our story. We will sell it from house had to work, cutting our fingers and getting infections. We came to our story-writing meetings very tired and could scarcely keep awake. But we always got a thrill out of doing it, and when the last chapter was ended we were all standing up and shouting and cheering for Stella and Eddie.

We did not actually organize a club, with officers or definite members, but whoever could come or make suggestions did so, and some came only to listen. We worked together, just as we work together at the canning table. About five of us carried the main thread of it. When we told the other girls in our department about it, they said to be sure to show them a copy of the magazine. We printed an advertisement of the story in our paper which we distribute secretly on the floors and in odd places, as we described in Stockyard Stella. We will stick leaflets on the cattle cars, with chewing gum, advertising our story. We will sel it from house to house. We hope that it will be printed to sell permanently for a penny, so that our workers can all hear the hearty, encouraging voices of Stella and Eddie ringing in their ears.

Stockyard Stella

Our title, Stockyard Stella, popped into our heads. It tells what sort of person the story is about—a typical girl worker at the yards, Stella, and her boy friend. It is a story that will never end, because we want to make Stella and Eddie our models for the way to partake in the struggle of the American workers. We hope other workers will help us. We are offering a prize to any other group of girls in a factory or mill who write a better story than ours, because we want to read about the lives of girl workers in other industries. Our challenge wil soon be accepted by a group in the needle trade.

Chicago workers drink a lot because they want to forget their unhappiness. Stockyards workers go to the taverns and dance halls, and to the White City, a carnival place, on Saturday nights. They gamble, and go to parties, movies, cheap shows and cabarets. On Sunday morning they go to church to repent. On Sunday afternoon they go to parties or to the movies or church affairs. In pleasant weather, to crowded parks and parts of beaches restricted to the poor people. Then, for the rest of the week we know only one thing, hard work! There are 40,000 of us working at the yards, in the buildings like big prisons, with bad smells, and blood, and the cries of cattle all around us. We work very hard and fast, and then are laid off and spend our time waiting in the employment office, and worrying about where our food is to come from. We live in wooden shacks or in flats. Often there are several families living in a few rooms. We have a stove in the main room to keep us warm and other rooms are cold. Many houses have no bath tubs and no hot water, no electricity or gas. The Negroes cannot live where white people live, and pay more rent for worse houses. Although we live in the midst of plenty, we are very poor.

Read Marx and Lenin

During the last war the five big packers made over two hundred million dollars in profits. We are beginning to understand how the capitalist system works. Some of us march in demonstrations and spend money on Communist books instead of liquor. We read the works of Marx and Lenin. We go to evictions and put back the furniture. We fight for the Scottsboro boys and Thaelmann and Mooney and all class war prisoners.

We are very, very anxious to hear about how you live, under the Soviet system. Some of our workers have been to your country, and we ask them many questions. In our dance halls we talk about our conditions, and how we could better them if we followed your example. In our churches we demand to hear about practical things — if the preacher has a big automobile and we have no food to eat—We want an explanation! At our parties we play whist and other games, and in the midst of these games we begin to talk about organizing the workers. We are beginning to wake up! The capitalist papers and politicians promised us prosperity but it does not come. The capitalist politicians in our neighborhood have the famous Chicago gangsters to see that they get votes. The gangs have feuds and sometimes in the night we hear shots. Capitalist leaders try to keep us from uniting by playing up our race prejudices against the Negro and Mexican workers, and our differences in religion. The police are always watching us, ready to break up our meetings. When we were on strike they attacked us.

The capitalist papers tell us lies about the U. S. S. R. in order to prevent us from following your example. That is why it is so important for you to write to us and tell us the true conditions of your life. We want to follow your example and fight for a Soviet system like yours. We are against imperialist wars. If they give American workers guns and tell us to shoot down other workers we will turn around and fight for the liberation of the working class.

We are watching the mail for your answer to this letter. If you ask us questions we will try to answer them all. We wish we could greet you personally.

Your friends and comrades,

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IN CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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LABOR DEFENSE PROTESTS ATTEMPT TO DEPORT A. W. MILLS

U. S. Demands Bond in Case Of Organizer

I. L. D. Asks for Loans and Contributions To Block Bosses' Plan

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—A bond of $1,000 is demanded by immigration authorities in the case of A. W. Mills, district organizer of the Philadelphia district of the Communist Party, who several weeks ago was ordered to report to Ellis Island for deportation. The attempt to deport Mills dates back to his leadership of the first Nationa Hunger March to Washington in 1932. The action wrested relief concessions from the bosses and their government and the arrest of Mills followed.

The Philadelphia district of the I. L. D. has initiated a mass campaign to force the U. S. Department of Labor to abandon its attempt to deport Mills, and is organizing a huge protest meeting for January 17. In a statement issued yesterday by M. E. Stern, secretary of the Philadelphia district of the I. L. D., all workers and their organizations are urged to flood Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins with protests against the use of the deportation weapon against militant workers and with demands for a halt to the renewed attempt to deport Mills.

The I. L. D. also appealed for immediate contributions and loans for the one thousand dollar bond which must be posted within the next two or three days to block any attempt to arrest Mills and rush through a deportation order in his case. Funds should be rushed immediately to the Mills Defense Fund, care of the International Labor Defense, 49 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Born in Russia, Mills has been in this country many years, and has been active in workers' struggles over a large section of the country. He has been a Communist organizer in Buffalo, Detroit, New York, and Pittsburgh, where he participated in the strike struggles of the coal miners.

Music to Mark Daily Worker Anniversary

Degeyter Orchestra Will Perform Symphony at St. Nicholas Palace

The "Egmont Overture" by Beethoven and two Hungarian dances will be presented by the Pierre Degeyter Symphony Orchestra at the eleventh anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker, Saturday night, at the St. Nicholas Palace, 66th Street and Columbus Avenue.

The orchestra will also play "Rote Soldaten," the composition of Volpe.

It will round out its program with the "Dance of the Red Sailors" by Gliere and a polka from "Schwanda" by Weinberg. David Grunes will conduct.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak. The Red Dance Group, noted revolutionary performers, have prepared a series of dances for the event.

Dancing will take place till far into the morning, with Percy Dodd's Royal Syncopators offering the melodies. The Daily Worker and Italian Worker choruses will sing a number of new revolutionary compositions.

There will be a solo performance by Andre Cibulsky.

Hung Jury Halts Trials Of F. E. R. A. Workers Held in Arizona Strike

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 1.—A hung jury and an exhausted panel has temporarily halted the trials of the twenty-eight workers who were arrested on Sept. 6 when police under orders of Gov. B. B. Moeur attacked the picket line of striking F.E.R.A. workers. All the workers are charged with "riot." Each are demanding separate jury trials.

A number of jurors have already sat in the trials of Clay Naff and James Sanchez with the result that the remaining cases will be delayed until another panel is drawn.

The jury in the Sanchez case was unable to agree on a verdict after twenty-four hours' deliberations and was released.

The jury in the case of Clay Naff, unemployed leader and Communist candidate for Governor in the last elections, returned a verdict of guilty. Naff is now awaiting sentence and a hearing on a motion for a new trial.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Lenin Memorial Meeting Friday, Jan. 18, 1935 at the Market St. Arena, 46th and Market Sts. Prominent speakers, excellent program. Buy tickets now.

War or Peace in the Saar Plebiscite? Lecture and discussion at Lulu Temple, Broad & Spring Garden Sts. Auspices Phila. Relief Comm. for Victims of German Fascism. 8:15 p. m. Thursday, January 3, 1935.

Lawyers' Banquet, Friday evening, Jan. 4, 8 p.m. at Broad St. Mansion, Broad and Girard Aves. Prominent speakers and talents. Adm. 50c. Auspices International Labor Defense.

United Struggle Program of New York Youth Congress Will Test the Sincerity of Participating Organizations

Browder, Ford Will Address Lenin Meeting

Rally To Be Held at Madison Sq. Garden on Jan. 21

NEW YORK. — Attempting to make this year's Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will take place on Jan. 21 at 8 p.m. at Madison Square Garden, an outstanding event, a committee has been working on the program of the meeting for some time.

There will be only two speakers, James W. Ford, Harlem Section Organizer, and Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who has recently returned from the Soviet Union and was an eye-witness to the events following the Kirov assassination. Participants on the program will include a mass chorus and the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, who will present a sketch on the life of Lenin, specially prepared for the occasion.

A rigid time schedule has been worked out, the meeting beginning promptly at 8 p.m. Each of the two speakers will keep within the time allotted, and the surrounding program will emphasize the chief points of the speeches and illustrate the memorial character of the meeting. In order to adhere to this time schedule and endure orderly running of the meeting, the meeting will begin on time, and no groups will be permitted to enter as a body once the program has begun.

The meeting this year, the Eleventh Memorial, comes at a time when the Soviet Union has made its greatest gains, but is being attacked more viciously than ever before, and when the class lines are being drawn more sharply in the United States and in every capitalist country. Since the last memorial meeting, many outstanding events have occurred. In our own country, the general strike on the west coast, the strikes in Toledo and Minneapolis, the great textile strike and many others have served to bring out more clearly the rising militancy of the workers and the sharpness of the struggle. In Spain, Cuba and China, revolutionary struggles have taken place and are continuing. In Austria, civil war; in France and other places the establishment of a united front between Communist and Socialist workers, and in Germany the forging of an organized anti-fascist movement under the leadership of the heroic Communist Party.

The Eleventh Memorial Meeting will mark these events, will forecast the growing strength of the American working class, will pay tribute to the work and teaching of Lenin, and will express the mighty reply of the New York working class to the new anti-Soviet fascist-imperialist terror plots and war incitement.

New Orleans Seamen Reject Forced Labor

Advise Harry Hopkins To Acquaint Himself With Constitution

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—Having refused twice to be subjected to forced labor on public works projects in the town of Algiers at $1 per week for 30 hours, 400 unemployed seamen here, members of the Waterfront Unemployed Council, dispatched the following telegram to Harry L. Hopkins, National Relief Administrator in Washington, last Friday:

"Four hundred seamen denied transient relief on refusal accept public works project Algiers. Project deprives local citizens of legitimate work. Effective today all seamen of New Orleans are without food or shelter. We demand union wage scales, no forced labor or scabbing. Read thirteenth amendment to Constitution of the United States."

At an open air protest mass meeting the unemployed seamen decided to picket the ferries to see that no one goes to work on the Algiers project. About 100 seamen have signed the Daily Worker straw vote on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Twenty-five signed protest cards against the new contract signed by the I.S.U. officials, which provides for $57.50 a month for seamen.

The struggle against the forced labor camps has been on for several weeks. In addition to objecting to the miserable conditions and 30 hours labor at only $1 a week, the seamen resent being taken miles from the employment halls, where they might find a chance to ship out. The relief authorities have hinted plainly that one of the objects is to take the seamen away from the waterfront, where they join in all struggles of the workers, being among the most militant.

Collect greetings from your neighbors for the Daily Worker Anniversary!

Why Did YPSL Raise So Many Obstacles to Unity Decisions?

By John Little

New York District Organizer, Young Communist League

The recent Regional American Youth Congress, held in New York City on Dec. 22 and 23, is indeed a living indication of the tremendous growing desire for unity in struggle on the part of the toiling youth. For the first time in the history of the youth movement in New York City more than 300 delegates, representing more than 200,000 organized youth from a wide variety of organizations and trade unions, gathered and unanimously adopted resolutions against war, fascism, against the attacks of the Roosevelt-LaGuardia Administration, and for the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The American Youth Congress was born in the struggle against the attempts to crystalize a semi-fascist youth organization in America. In the month of August, the first Congress, called by Viola Ilma, a reactionary tool of American finance capital, was transformed from a gathering that was to formulate and attempt to rally the youth for fascism into a powerful youth movement against war, fascism and against the attempts to further worsen the conditions of the toiling and student youth.

The leadership displayed by the Young Communist League from the very inception of this movement, especially in the struggle for unity, was the prime motivating factor that mobilized the majority of the youth delegates for a united struggle against fascism and war. With the persistent struggle for unity on the part of the Y. C. L., the Young People's Socialist League leadership for the first time in its history in the United States was compelled to reckon with the necessity for such unity, and was actually forced to brush aside all the artificial obstacles that it had maintained up until that time and unite in the struggle to defeat the fascist purpose of the Ilma conference.

The correctness of this policy on the part of the Y. C. L. was demonstrated by the immediate support that it received from numerous organizations, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, Settlement Houses, Boy Scouts, trade unions, clubs, etc., a support which compelled the Y. P. S. L. to fall in line and which led to the defeat of the Ilma conference.

What Faces the Youth

Now more than ever before is the capitalist class attempting to worsen the already miserable conditions of the youth. Why is it that the already long hours of work of the youth are being constantly lengthened, and the already miserable wages are being further reduced, except to bolster the conditions of the capitalists at the expense of the toiling youth?

For what other reason than preparation for war is compulsory military training being established in the colleges and universities? Why is it that all militant and anti-fascist students are being expelled from colleges and universities, as was the case in the C. C. N. Y., except to attempt to stifle and to prevent the organization of the student youth? For what other reason than to further worsen the conditions of the youth is the Hearst press conducting its campaign to drive the revolutionary movement into illegality, just as in fascist Germany, and to transform the C. C. C. camps into adjuncts of the United States Army?

Is not the LaGuardia Sales Tax a direct blow at the conditions of the workers, directly placing the burden for unemployment on the backs of the workers instead of the capitalists? Is not the Wickes Law, which denies youth relief, a direct denial of the right of young workers to live? Certainly these conditions do not affect only one section of the youth, be they members of churches, Y's, Settlement Houses, Young Communists, or Young Socialists, but all the youth of New York City.

There can be no doubt that the only effective manner in which these conditions can be changed is through united action on the part of all the toiling and student youth. It has been precisely this unity that the Communist Party and the Young Communist League have been striving to obtain. Unity on the most immediate questions that affect the very lives of the youth. Not only unity in conferences and resolutions, but in the daily struggles of the toiling youth.

It has been precisely this unity that the Young Communist League has been struggling to obtain with the Y. P. S. L. and which the leadership of the Y. P. S. L. has for the longest time rejected. This minimum program has finally been adopted, unanimously, at the New York Regional American Youth Congress, and now it remains to be seen as to what organizations will come out most effectively in mobilizing the youth of New York City in the struggle for it.

Who Is Fighting For Unity?

If the Y.P.S.L. leadership is prepared to carry on a sincere struggle for unity, why did it seek to insist on the Congress supporting only the A. F. of L. instead of all organized workers in labor unions?

Those workers in the independent and revolutionary unions who for years have struggled against the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., who have witnessed betrayal upon betrayal perpetrated upon them and after bitter struggles have built up revolutionary or independent unions—are they not to be recognized? Is the Fur Workers Industrial Union, with over 90 per cent of the workers organized into its ranks, the Metal Workers Industrial Union, or the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, unions that have won the confidence and respect of the masses of workers in their respective industries, for its militant leadership, to be disregarded?

Does the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. desire to ignore the masses of workers organized into the Railroad Brotherhoods, the United Shoe and Leather Workers and the Progressive Miners Union because they are not part of the A. F. of L.? Does it advise the miners organized into the Progressive Miners Union of America to abandon their union and return to the treacherous leadership of John L. Lewis, who has made history by his betrayals? The Y.P.S.L. leadership "appears" to be insistent on supporting the A. F. of L.

Why is it then that it was not instrumental in securing delegates from the A. F. of L. unions to the Regional American Youth Congress? Not only has it not secured delegates from A. F. of L. unions, but has prevented the circles of the Y.P.S.L. from cooperating with the units of the Y.C.L. in the preparations for the Congress.

It was only after the vast majority of delegates at the Congress, following the leadership of the Young Communist League, had shown their indignant opposition to such sectarian proposals, that the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. was compelled to withdraw this proposal in favor of the original demand for support to all labor unions.

Unemployment Insurance

The First American Youth Congress in August went on record unanimously endorsing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. How is the consistency in the line of the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. to be explained when at the August Congress it supported the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and at the Regional Congress in New York, attempted to have the Congress go on record in support of no bills whatsoever, in favor of waiting "until such time as a better bill would be presented to Congress."

Does not the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. realize, if it is sincere in its struggle for unemployment insurance, that such proposals are knifing in the back the splendid support that this bill has already received from millions of workers, thousands of the most varied organizations, trade unions and even including branches of the Socialist Party and Y.P.S.L.? Does not such a proposal weaken the struggle of the workers for real unemployment insurance and play directly into the hands of Miss Perkins and the Roosevelt Administration?

Such a proposal means no struggle for unemployment insurance, and a complete capitulation to the conditions of starvation and misery that the youth are compelled to undergo as a result of the present relief apparatus. It is obvious that this is the only bill at the present time which calls for real unemployment insurance and that it is the only bill that can receive the support of the workers at the present time, and that therefore it is the task of the American Youth Congress to support it.

Why then does Mr. Fisher, Secretary of the City Committee of the Y.P.S.L., writing in the "New Leader" of Dec. 29, declare "that the Young Communists attempted to push through their proposals for the cooperation with the Communist Congress for Unemployment Insurance?" Is it to be understood then that the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. is really not for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, because it is "Communist?"

Would not the struggle for this bill have been strengthened a hundredfold if the New York Congress went on record in support of the Washington Congress for Unemployment Insurance on Jan. 5, 6 and 7? Further then, we would like to know in how many trade unions and other organizations have the Y.P.S.L. fought for the endorsement of this bill since it went on record to support it at the August American Youth Congress. From its attitude at the Regional Congress, the answer is clear. Here again the support that the Bill received from the overwhelming majority of delegates at the New York Congress placed the proposal of the Y.P.S.L. "to not endorse this bill but to wait until a better bill will be presented to Congress" in a very insignificant minority, and made it clear before the Congress that they were the ones that were placing obstacles in the struggle for Unemployment Insurance and in the establishment of unity.

Struggle Against War and Fascism

The struggle against war and fascism became the central question at the New York Regional Congress. The burning necessity for united struggle against war was expressed in the unanimous decision of the Congress to call the youth of New York to demonstrate en masse on Memorial Day, May 30, as well as to support the student anti-war strike on April 13.

The desire of the Congress is to involve the broadest possible number of youth in the struggle against war and fascism, especially at a time when the government is increasing its campaign among the youth and directly assisting the development of fascist vigilante bands and increasing the terror and lynching among Negroes. The Y.C.L. made its position clear to the entire Congress when it declared that all youth and youth organizations must be involved in this struggle. It pointed out the necessity of cooperation between the American Youth Congress and any other organization that is effectively struggling against war and fascism.

Here again the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. demonstrated its sectarianism and resistance to developing a real broad anti-war movement when it opposed cooperation between the youth congress ond the youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism. It did not manifest its desire to rally the greatest number of youth in the struggle against war, as would be the case if it were to cooperate with the youth section of the American League, but opposed such cooperation on the grounds that the American League is an "innocent Communist club."

Might we remind the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. that the youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism represented over a quarter of a million youth at the Second Chicago Congress in September, and further might we remind the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. that the chairman of the youth section in none other than a member of the Socialist Party, Waldo McNutt? For what other reason, then, other than to attempt to prevent a real mass anti-war struggle and to narrow the base of the American Youth Congress were the leaders of the Y.P.S.L. opposed to such cooperation? For the sake of unity the proposal was not pressed in spite of the insistence of numerous delegates. But we have to lay the responsibility for the preventing of cooperation of these two movements at the door steps of the Y.P.S.L. leaders.

Unity Must Be Established

The Y.C.L. has constantly been struggling for unity in the interests of the student and toiling youth. The Y.C.L. has made numerous proposals to the Y.P.S.L. for united action. The ink is hardly dry on the most recent proposals made by the Y.C.L. for joint action in connection with the defense of the Spanish Revolution, the Oct. 12, Columbus Day, Anti-Fascist Demonstration, and the proposals for joint demonstrations on International Socialist Youth Week in October. To all these proposals the answer of the leadership of the Y.P.S.L. was negative. In the Oct. 12 demonstration, it proposed as a condition of unity instead of a joint struggle against fascism, unity with the renegade Lovestone group and with the counter-revolutionary Trotzkyite clique. The dangling of these two insignificant groups has been raised as the chief "obstacle" to unity by the Y.P.S.L. leadership. At the American Youth Congress, in face of its broad representation, this ridicalous proposal could not be put forward and the Y.P.S.L. was compelled to dispose of this obstacle in the formation of the united front.

The congress has come to a close. The resolutions adopted at this congress are the base for the mobilization of the broadest masses of youth in the struggle against their miserable conditions. The effectiveness of this congress will be determined by the persistent work of the participating organizations in the mobilizations of its members, as well as in all other organizations for the program adopted at this congress. On the basis of the resolutions all participating organizations in the respective Boroughs of New York must unite, forming Borough Committees that will carry out the daily struggles against the vicious slander of the Hearst press and against its war propaganda. **Throughout the city, the Young Communists and Young Socialists must unite together with all other organizations in a determined fight against the introduction of fascism and fascist methods in the U. S.**

The coming National Youth Congress in Washington on Jan. 5 and 6 must be a culmination point of the New York and other regional congresses, broadening out the movement and rallying ever larger masses of toiling youth in the struggle against war and fascism and for the improvement of their immediate economic conditions.

Real Joint Action Must Now Prove Will To Real Struggle

United Front Candidate's Home Raided

Signature Drive Shows Serious Lag, Greater Speed Is Urged

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—The election campaign committee organized at the Workers United Front Conference in Ward Eight, has just reported that the home of a workers' candidate, George Racz residing at 715 East 91st Street, has been broken into.

It is clear, the committee said, that the raid on this worker's home was manufactured by some of the local politicians since no money or valuables have been touched, but the desk and drawers searched for papers and documents. This raid upon the worker's home is linked with the dismissal of this candidate by the dairy company by which he was employed, and the failure of the union officials to reinstate him on his job.

When Racz called for his bond at the dairy, he was refused it, receiving the excuse that the union representative was not there and that he must be present when the bond is returned.

The workers of the Eighth Ward are called upon to rally behind their candidate and to defeat the attacks of the local politicians by collecting enough signatures to place him on the ballot and by voting for him in the coming aldermanic elections.

PETITION DRIVE LAGS

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—With the drive for nominating signatures for Communist candidates in the local elections lagging dangerously, the campaign committee here issued an urgent call to all sections and neighborhoods asking that the signature collections be put on an emergency basis.

"All sections are requested to put the collection of signatures on an emergency basis at once," the letter urged. "All sections to date have reported a total of 2,000 signatures. At this rate we will never get the required number. Each section has to collect 1,500 signatures per week to put the drive over the top. The section committees of the Communist Party must assign quotas to each unit immediately. Reports on the progress of the drive should be turned in daily to the campaign manager so that a thorough checkup may be instituted at once. Mass organizations must also be swung into the signature collection drive by the assignment of quotas to neighborhood clubs and branches."

Conference Jan. 13

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—Preparations are being made for a conference here on Jan. 13 for the endorsement of the Communist Party candidates in the local elections. The Communist Party campaign committee yesterday called for the mobilization of all local forces of the Party for the conference.

The campaign committee also warned yesterday that the Communist committees in wards where candidates have already been nominated must lose no time in publishing their ward platforms. It pointed out that of the 34 wards where candidates have been selected only one committee has issued its ward platform.

Refuse To Leave Office, Unemployed Win Relief

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 1.—All demands for winter relief and coal were won by the Unemployment Councils here after a mass delegation called at the centralized agency for relief and refused to budge until something was done. They told Carl Giles, Welfare Administrator, that they would stay all night if necessary. After all attempts at intimidation had failed and Giles had disappeared, the delegation was told that the place was being closed up. They replied that they would sleep there as it would be better than going home to freeze. Since all attempts to oust them had failed, the relief administration was forced to grant all demands.

Detroit A. F. L. Leaders Block United Front

Misleaders Supported By the Lovestoneites And Socialists

DETROIT, Jan. 1.—The last meeting of the Detroit Labor Conference Against Fascism held at 274 E. Vernor Highway, headquarters of the Detroit Federation of Labor, presented a classic example of how the leaders of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. in Detroit fight not Fascism, but the rank and file and the militant policies introduced by the rank and file, who are striving to unite all workers in a struggle against Fascism, regardless of their political beliefs.

A few months ago P. Kroon and L. Fabian, of Painters Local 37 and W. Allan, of the Bakers Local were refused a seat in the conference on the excuse that they were Communists. Since that time the rank and file have staged a continuous struggle to have them seated.

The reactionary character of Attorney Larry Davidow of the S.P., former prosecutor in Lincoln Park, and an ex-Republican, who has been the leading figure in the drive against the militants, was seen when he attempted to provoke S. Weber of Journeyman Tailors 229, who is still a delegate, into a fight at the last meeting so that there would be an excuse for expulsion.

Attacks Communist Press

During the course of the same meeting articles were read from the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit, which Davidow said were written by workers sitting in the conference, and on this basis he demanded that they be unseated. In this he was unsuccessful, due to the determined fight put up by J. Mannick and P. Rubin of Painters Local 42.

Mannick then pointed out that the only way that unity can be obtained is through the united front of all organizations interested in the struggle against Fascism. He demanded that all delegates who had been expelled be reseated.

The Wayne County Executive of the Socialist Party, who attended this meeting, then did their stuff. Their remarks were as follows:

Kent, secretary of the S.P.: "If we have any united front with the Communists, then the Old Wife (Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor) will divorce us, then the conference will die."

Naysmith: "Communists are disrupters and we are against the united front. All that Communists want is to rule or ruin."

Glickman: "The Communists are the worst elements in the working class. The Socialist Party fights for the rule of Social Democracy and against the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Davidow: "No Communist will ever enter this conference unless Martel and the A. F. of L. decide to admit Communists. We fully agree with the policy of the A. F. of L. in expelling all Communists or Communist agitators."

Lovestonelites Support Reactionaries

The Lovestoneites are represented here by Red Miller, business agent of the Laundry Workers Union (A. F. of L.), who is chairman of the credentials committee. As chairman, he allowed Davidow to state that the credentials committee refused to seat Kroon, Fabian, and Allan.

The credentials committee never gave any report on this issue, but Davidow, as chairman, said these three delegates were not to be seated and allowed no discussion or vote.

The Lovestone group of five never fought this ruling but submitted to it and even accepted Miller on a committee to throw the expelled delegates out of the hall for protesting against this action.

One of the delegates brings all the clippings from the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit to Martel and Davidow. His name is Jakie Robinson, of the Printing Pressmen. He is used by Martel to go to local unions to find out if certain rank and filers are known as Communists; if so, charges are placed against them. All rank and file workers are warned to watch this person.

The growing affiliation of A. F. of L. locals with the American League Against War and Fascism shows that the anti-Communist actions of the Socialist Party and A. F. of L. leaders in recent months have convinced many workers that the only way to advance is to unite all sections of the working class, regardless of their political opinion.

Collect greetings from your neighbors for the Daily Worker Anniversary!

Play Depicts Jobless Fight on Home Relief

NEW YORK.—Naumoff L. Malkin's three-act play, "Home Relief," will open Friday evening for a three-day engagement at the Grand Street Playhouse, 466 Grand Street. The play, performed in Yiddish by unemployed professional actors, depicts the misery of the East Side unemployed in the six years of crisis, their struggle for elementary human needs, and the fights against eviction and starvation.

The play is presented by the Downtown Unemployment Councils. All proceeds from the performance will go to the Unemployment Councils to establish a fighting fund for unemployment insurance.

Tickets for the play, which will run Friday, Saturday and Sunday, are being sold at all Unemployment Council locals in the Downtown area. Admission will be 35 cents; unemployed 15 cents.

Philadelphia To Hold Liebknecht Memorial Meeting on Jan. 9

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Linking up the post-war militant struggle of the German proletariat with the present inspiring anti-Fascist struggle in the face of the most brutal and bestial terror in modern times, the Northeast Section of the Philadelphia Communist Party will celebrate the 16th Anniversary of the death of Karl Liebknecht with the showing of "Ernst Thaelmann," the film smuggled out of Hitler Germany and now being shown throughout the United States, as a graphic and inspiring picture of the heroic struggle in Germany.

The picture showing and memorial meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 8 p.m., at Gewerbe Hall, 2532 N. 2nd Street. Harry M. Wicks will be the chief speaker. The program of entertainment will include songs by the German Workers Singing Society.

All greetings to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary should be in before Jan. 12th!

Scottsboro Verdicts Are Aimed at Entire U. S. Negro Population

By ROSE BARON

The fight for the freedom of Haywood Patterson, Clarence Norris and Angelo Herndon is at a critical stage. The lynch verdicts against each, by which the ruling class of America hopes to terrorize the whole Negro people and to smash the unity of the white working class and the Negro toilers, are at this moment before the highest courts.

Millions throughout the world have been mobilized to protest these murderous verdicts, and millions must now make their voices heard, demanding that the Supreme Court of the United States free the two Scottsboro boys, that the Supreme Court of Georgia free Angelo Herndon.

But this cannot make up for the fact that the International Labor Defense, in its valiant fight in the courts as well as among the masses, must meet a terrific burden of expense. The simple court costs and incidental expenses of these two actions amount to a fortune.

At this moment, to carry through the present court actions, the I.L.D. must have $6,000. The toilers of the United States must find this money, and find it quickly. They will do so.

But not a moment can be lost. It is a gigantic task, in which we cannot, must not fail.

I urgently appeal to every single individual of good will to do his utmost in this tremendous struggle. Rush every last penny that you can, immediately, to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Kirov Meeting Will Be Held In Bronx Jan. 6

The Communist Party in the Bronx will hold a Kirov memorial meeting next Sunday evening at 7:30 at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Avenue, to rally workers to the defense of the Soviet Union and to answer the campaign of slander against the workers' fatherland.

The revolutionary justification for the execution of the counter-revolutionary white-guards will be explained to all workers and sympathizers who as yet do not see the need for the sternest repression of the class enemy by the proletarian dictatorship.

The Section Committee calls upon all its units and the mass organizations to bring the greatest number of workers for this meeting, especially Socialist workers. Well-known working class leaders will address the meeting.

Fur Union's Delegates To Parley Meet Today

A special meeting of all delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance from the Fur Workers Industrial Union will be held today at 4:30 p.m., at 131 West 28th Street, Room 12.

Final instructions and directives will be discussed by the Fur Union delegates and plans for their participation in the session of the National Congress.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11th *Anniversary*

DAILY WORKER

FEATURING

NEW THEATRE NIGHT

PRESENTING

STEVEDORE CAST - NEWSBOY - LYNCHED - TROOPS ARE MARCHING - CAPITALIST FOLLIES OF 1934 - And Many Other Attractions

SAT. JAN. 5th 8 p.m.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

25c in Advance 35c at Door

Tickets at 2819 West Division St.; 505 So. State St.; 4305 So. Park Ave.; 2738 West Roosevelt Road.

RUNAWAY SHOE SHOPS ABOLISH LIMIT ON HOURS

HOME WORK FORCED ON ENTIRE FAMILY

Gang of Scabs, Spies and Efficiency Managers Brought Over to Plant in Auburn, Me.

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent

AUBURN, Me.—When I got up from my work at 4:30 p.m., to get ready to go home, the foreman, Mr. Sam White, came over and told me that if I wanted to work there I would have to go home when everyone else goes. In other words, when he wants you to go.

When I protested and asked, "What about the boot and shoe code with its eight-hour day provision?" he began to laugh, saying that I was a fool that believed in Santa Claus, and that I should stop dreaming and become acquainted with the habits of the shop.

Following his good advice, I looked around and noticed a few things which are characteristic of the run away shops, shops running away from union control, in this case the "Philco" shop from Salem, Mass. Here is is called the Loewn Shoe Co.

There is no card time system working. Perhaps one out of every 20 punches his card or has a card. I did not have any at all. What are they needed for in this shop anyway?

The lacing of the shoe is taken home by the employes, where they can get the entire family to work on them. When you go at night through the shoe centers, in many a house you can find them lacing shoes in the regular old sweatshop manner. The girls get 90 cents a case for lacing, and it takes them more than two hours to lace one case.

The wages run on an average from $12 to $15 a week. In a good many cases it does not amount to more than $7. I have a few envelopes which contained such paychecks.

A whole gang of scabs, spies and efficiency managers were brought down by our universally hated superintendent, Mr. Max Kagan. If any one shows some dissatisfaction or talks, it is immediately reported, and he is laid off or fired. They send their spies to the union hall, meeting places or anywhere that workers gather. They try to find out who are the most militant and sincere union men. These men are blacklisted when discovered and

there is no chance for them to get a job in town. The Miller Employment Agency has complete files of the shoe workers and no one gets a job without an O.K. from Miller. But, let us give Mr. Kagan his due credit, he had a banquet for us at Christmas, even if we did have to pay 50 cents a piece.

Sitting by the machine in such surroundings, working under inhuman speed-up, with the bosses running around and driving you all the time, you think bitterly of what our union lawyer, Mr. Bearack, said when he spoke here last week. He pinned all the hopes of the shoe workers on a "New Code," which he said was going to solve all the problems of wages, unemployment and shop moving.

Didn't we learn anything from the existing code, that only the part safeguarding higher profits for the manufacturers is observed, that the codes are created for that reason, not for us?

Only a militant rank and file controlled union can solve our problems! Let's have one!

Greed of Mill Kills Weaver

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

DANVILLE, Va.—This is an example of the humane interest the bosses take in the workers who make their millions for them.

A weaver in the No. 1 weave room in the Dan River Cotton Mills in Schoolfield, Va., was taken very sick a week ago Thursday, and he asked his boss to let him off as he was sick.

The boss said no, he wasn't sick enough to go home, and if he went home or stayed out next day he would lose his job. This worker, not having any other way to make a living and knowing that jobs were very hard to get, worked rather than lose his job. He should have been in bed under a doctor's care.

Friday, though he was more ill than the day before, he went to the mill and pleaded with the boss to let him off, but this greedy parasite said no again, whereupon the worker, knowing that he was absolutely unable to work, quit his job and went home.

After going hom and getting a doctor, he was ordered to bed and orders were given that very strict care should be given him, that his condition was critical.

His condition, much aggravated by the previous night's work and exposure, grew rapidly worse and even the best of care by the doctor could not save him.

Tuesday, Christmas day, this worker died and was buried with flowers and everything; praised as

an honest worker by everyone, but no one uttered a word about the real cruel character of the benevolent boss.

Workers before have died like this, and under the capitalist regime will continue to be exploited until their death.

Fight against this unmerciful exploitation and the capitalist system. Join the Communist Party and do your bit toward winning a Soviet America.

NOTE:

Every Wednesday we publish letters from textile, shoe and needle workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Committees Needed In Every Mill Room

Nashawena Mill Changes Styles To Rob Workers of Their Victory

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—In my last letter to you I wrote about how we won a strike for higher wages and less speed-up in the box loom department of the Hashawena mill. Well, that particular style has run out and the boss is putting in style B 2038 which runs very bad. For this particular style we are paid only $2.02 per 100,000 picks whereas we got $2.50 for the last style as a result of our four-day strike.

This particular style runs so bad that most of the men running one or two of the looms with it have their machines stopped most of the time. One weaver who used to make $20 a week drew a pay envelope of only $11 this last week.

So far no action has been taken by the weavers against this job although there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the weavers. What is needed is the formation of a large committee to go and see the boss and demand that he give the same rate of pay for this style that we got for the last style. If he does not give in to us, then we can try the old reliable method of making him see our way by stopping all our looms—that is, going on strike.

By the way, I want to tell you that the Daily Worker in which my last letter was printed was bought up like hot cakes at the mill gate from a comrade who was there selling it.

Don't let a day pass without collecting a greeting for the Daily Worker on its Anniversary!

Binns Delays Action on Complaints Until Cloth Is Run Through

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—We are certainly reaping in on the great "victory" that Mr. Gorman told us we won as a result of the last general strike.

Several weeks ago it was the Hathaway weavers working on silk and rayon that were speeded up. We workers in Gosnoid mill thought that it would not happen to us, but last week we were surprised by the boss giving all of us rayon weavers an additional loom to the six plain that we were running, with a corresponding cut in wages.

Since we have no organization in the mill, in spite of the fact that many of us belong to the U.T.W., we were not prepared to resist this speed-up and now we are running eight looms with a number of weavers on the spare floor looking for a job.

What are we weavers going to do about this continuous speed-up? How can we fight it? By the time that we raise this question at the union and Binns gets around to the mills it is too late to do anything about it. What we need is committees in every room and weave shed that can take immediate action. All the weavers in the mills should begin to form committees of action to fight against the continuous speeding up, cutting of wages and discrimination.

Collect greetings from your neighbors for the Daily Worker Anniversary!

29 Jailed But Relief Is Forced

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—In carrying out the militant program of the Unemployment Council which constantly exposes the hunger and forced labor program of the Wall Street Government, I came in conflict with the Home Relief officials.

As a member of the Leggett Avenue Unemployment Council Local I went on a delegation two weeks ago to the Prospect Avenue Home Relief Bureau to demand food and clothing for needy families. We also went to demand jobs at union wages instead of forced labor jobs at Greycourt, N. Y. For this heinous crime, 29 workers were arrested in two weeks.

Although adequate relief, jobs and unemployment insurance were promised the unemployed, it seems that Roosevelt and the relief authorities did not get together with Judge Smith.

This judge sentenced two of the 29 arrested workers to 10 days in the workhouse. The only crime we committed was to demand what Roosevelt, La Guardia and the rest of the Wall Street politicians had promised us.

Because of the arrests, not only was more attention and quicker service given to workers, but reports have been made of immediate attention in the form of medical care, clothing and rent to the clients of the Prospect Avenue Home Relief Bureau.

Specifically, the crime I had committed was exposing the discrimination practised by the Home Relief Bureau against Negro workers. Another crime was to tell workers that I had received $13.50 for clothing and I was to receive $12 more, a total of $25.50 as compared to the average $12 total for families of five and six.

Although many have been denied sufficient money for clothing I feel confident that with the ever increasing strength of the Unemployment Council, we will not only be able to force the concession for adequate clothing but many more concessions.

To digress from the story for a few moments to give you a picture of the place I was sent to correct my "bad habits."

Welfare Island, a penal colony, is located in the East River just below the 59th Street bridge. In this prison there are many victims of our social and political system.

When I arrived on the "Island" I was assigned to the dormitory which had about 85 inmates in the south wing and 87 in the north wing.

No pillows or mattresses were issued. Very seldom was there any steam during the night or early morning. Only three thin blankets were given to each inmate. Many developed bad colds.

Underwear had not been changed for two weeks. Prisoners live on a starvation diet, even lower in food value than the Home Relief Budget.

In the penitentiary on the island there are no toilets in the cells.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Addresses Wanted

WE publish below a list of names of Comrades who have written to the Workers' Health column for information and did not give us an address. Some of the names have been published before:

A. L., Bronx.
Arvo Lapakko, Superior, Wis.
Jerry Bruce.
O. M.
E. F., Detroit.
H. S. J.
Monia, Brooklyn.
Sam Anderson.
H. W. S., Philadelphia.
D. Z., Brooklyn.
Sarah Jaffe.
W. Z.
A. D., New York.
C. H. R.
J. D., Brooklyn.
S. Green.
J. R. Faulk.
P. C.
C. W. Davis.
Rose Gutnik, Bronx.
N. A. J.
R. J., New York.
N. J. T.
H. S. J.
A. Alexander.
S. R., Bronx.

* * *

Turned Womb and Pregnancy

L. M., Utica, N. Y.:—When your doctor said you have a normal womb and it cannot be tipped, he did not give you a complete answer. He should have added that even if the womb is tipped, that does not prevent a woman from becoming pregnant.

This idea that a woman having a tipped or turned womb cannot become pregnant, is a widespread one. It is interesting how often medical information is incorrectly interpreted by those who are not doctors. A woman has a miscarriage; her doctor tells her it was due to a turned womb; she tells her friend, a woman with a turned womb cannot have a baby; her friend tells her neighbor that a woman with a turned womb cannot become pregnant, and that is how the fable grows.

While it is true that many women with turned wombs may find it difficult to become pregnant, or may have a miscarriage, it is also true that the majority will carry the pregnancy normally.

Let us repeat: Women with a turned womb can become pregnant.

* * *

Ringworm of the Nail

M. R., Ballston, Va.:—When the ringworm parasite lodges in the nail, it causes a discoloration, a piling up of nail tissue and brittleness of this part. Because of the thickness and hardness of the nail, it is obviously difficult to treat this condition. The nail should be washed with soap and water daily. An orange stick should be passed under the free edge of the nail in the same way that nail files are used in order to clean away the accumulated material.

Have a salve made up of twenty grains of salicylic acid and thirty grains of benzoic acid in one ounce of boric acid ointment and rub this into the nail and under its free edge. If this ointment does not help, X-ray treatments given by a skin specialist or in a skin clinic should be tried. For ringworm disease of the feet (athlete's foot) the ointment suggested above should be rubbed into the diseased parts twice daily. When the skin of the hands is involved in this disease, it is best to apply boric acid ointment.

Don't let a day pass without collecting a greeting for the Daily Worker on its Anniversary!

Letters from Our Readers

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

NOTE: The following letter refers to leading articles by Simon W. Gerson on the front page of the Daily Worker of December 26, 27 and 29 (City Edition) and December 26, 27 and 31 (National Edition).

* * *

THANKS A "FEARLESS AMERICAN NEWSPAPER"

Oceanside, N. Y.

To the Editor of the Daily Worker:

I want to convey to you and your staff my sincerest appreciation for your untiring efforts in my behalf in bringing to the attention of your readers the corrupt conditions which I discovered as a bonded employee of T.E.R.A. while making a pre-audit of commitments in the city of Cohoes.

Your publication has at least endeavored to enlighten the tax-payers as to how their funds are disbursed and the reasons for ever-increasing taxation, something which every other newspaper refused to print.

While contacting the various papers of this city I received much encouragement from such publications as The New York American, Evening Post, World Telegram, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mirror, Brooklyn Times and New York Times.

When I had the good fortune of reaching the chief editor of the New York Times I rejoiced and felt that the public would now read something worthwhile, but as in all other cases, all the enthusiasm first shown just dried up and the story found its way into newspaper files. In my humble opinion, every periodical which I contacted took an un-American attitude in refusing for sundry reasons to publish it. Perhaps the tie-up of both major political parties and the powerful Utilities hindered the press from exerting their constitutional rights of freedom of the press.

The material for this expose was offered to the press for the past 17 weeks but not one saw the injustice which was done through my unceremonious ousting for rendering a report which has never been disproven, by using it. I believe Republicanism and Democracy comes before Americanism in the minds of the powerful policially controlled press of this city.

Before concluding, I want to express my personal thanks to Messrs. Ganner, Boidt, and in particular Mr. Gerson, who visited the City of Cohoes and interviewed several residents there. I can assure you that if I succeed in locating a position which will enable me to provide the bare necessities of life for my family, it will be my greatest desire to do something nice for a fearless American newspaper, the Daily Worker.

Yours thankfully,
KARL HILLER

MASS PRESSURE FOR H. R. 7598!

Inglis, Fla.

Dear Comrade Editor:

The National Unemployment Council and affiliated locals and many other organizations have been busy popularizing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, in the way of the printed bills, pamphlets, lectures and postcard campaigns.

Many of these postcards in the community where this is written were mailed to Congressman R. A. Green, who represents this district in Congress, and he promptly replied to these postcard demands, stating that he was actively supporting this legislation.

Many of these replies came in before the last Congressional election was held, so there is the possibility of what is so commonly known as vote catching.

Therefore would it not be a splendid idea for all persons who possess such letters from their Congressmen and Senators from all over the country to get these letters into the hands of their sponsoring committees to be taken to the National Congress and confront these politicians with their promissory notes.

These letters could be mailed to the Executive Secretary of the Unemployment Councils, Mr. Herbert Benjamin, at 799 Broadway, New York City, in the absence of a local sponsoring committee to take care of them. Postcards demanding that Congressmen support the Bill are also available at that address.

Here in the Southland, where they bar the Communists and Socialists from off the official ballot, many workers cast their ballots for the present officeholders on these promises, and they should either do as promised or be exposed until such time as we organize strong enough to set up a workers' and farmers' Soviet government.

WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

All greetings to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary should be in before Jan. 12th!

Squibb, Granite Cutters' Head, Is Loyal to Contractors

By a Worker Correspondent

QUINCY, Mass.—The letters from granite cutters which have appeared in your columns remind me of an incident that happened a few months ago in which Mr. Squibb, International president of the Granite Cutters, figured in a very dubious light.

A contracting company, building a new bridge here in Quincy under the F.E.R.A. requirements, endeavored, and for some time succeeded, to pay an undue proportion of the carpenters employed at semi-skilled rates of pay instead of, as stated in the code, $1.20 an hour. A dispute arose over this and went to arbitration. Squibb was one of the arbitrators, presumably labor's representative on a board of three.

After the decision was given, the business agent of the Carpenters' Local went to the Granite Cutters' headquarters and asked Squibb for a loan of Squibb's typed copy of the decision. Squibb refused to let the document out of his office on the plea that he had pledged his word to a representative of the contracting company that he would not allow his copy out of the office.

Mr. Squibb, however, graciously condescended to allow the Carpenters' business agent to read his copy, but refused to lend it so that a copy might be typed for the Carpenters' business agent, and further refused to allow any of his clerical help to have Squibb's copy typed there and then, even though the Carpenters' business agent offered to pay right on the spot for any loss of time, etc., the Granite Cutters' Union might suffer by such service.

So our delegate had to go elsewhere, not a reputed labor leader, to get a copy whereby he might govern himself by immediate reference when necessary. Now we carpenters say of Squibb, "A heck of a labor leader he turned out to be."

Granite Cutters' Report Bares NRA Pact

By a Worker Correspondent

CONCORD, N. H.—The following is a report sent in to the Granite Cutters' Journal by Dan McBain, Secretary of the Concord Branch of the Granite Cutters' International Association. Sam Squibb, International President of the G.C.I.A. and editor of the "Journal," failed to publish this report because it criticised the N.R.A. agreement, which Squibb, the Executive Council and the employers are trying to put over on the granite cutters.

Since Squibb is using his position to gag the rank and file, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of McBain's letter in the hope that the Daily Worker will publish it. Following is the letter:

Text of Letter

There was an increase in unemployment in Concord during the past month, with about 15 men being laid off at the Swenson sheds.

Doubtless your Branch has received, as we have, a letter from our International President, requesting you to call a special meeting to act on the proposed N.R.A. regional agreement to cover the whole of New England. The letter is accompanied by the minutes of the meeting held between the New England Building Granite Employers' Association and the Executive Council of the G.C.I.A., in Boston, Nov. 15, and a copy of the proposed N.R.A. agreement.

I want to direct your attention first to the statement on Page 3 of the minutes: "The Granite Cutters' International Association was represented by Messrs. Sam Squibb, Costanzo Pagnano, Alex. Ross, Robt. Craig, John Hermanson, Silvio Bianchi and Panfilio DeBona," That is, the Executive Council.

I want to state that the Executive Council was not empowered to carry through any such conference or to speak for the membership of Concord Branch. On the contrary, both the Concord and Barre Branches had passed specific motions that a conference of all Branches in the East be called to consider the question of a new agreement before any conference should be held with the manufacturers. These motions were duly passed and recorded by the Concord and Barre Branches and information was duly sent to International President Squibb.

However, these actions of the two of the largest Branches in the East were ignored by our International President and the Executive Council. I, therefore, want to draw your attention to the fact that in considering the proposed N.R.A. agreement, you should bear in mind that the conference with the manufacturers, of which this N.R.A. agreement is the fruit, was carried through in direct opposition to the expressed will of the members of the largest of our Branches in New England.

In my opinion this proposed N. R. A. agreement shows clearly why the Executive Council was unwilling to have the question previously discussed with delegates of the rank and file of the different Branches. In the first place, on Page 5, Article 2, Section 1, it establishes the 8-hour day, 40-hour week, whereas Concord Branch has already gone on record for a 7-hour day with 8-hours' pay; and Barre Branch has gone on record for a 6-hour day with 8-hours' pay; 35 and 40-hour work weeks, respectively.

It was intended that the conference of delegates from the rank and file of the Branches in the East would succeed in adopting uniform proposals for wages and hours, but in any case that such proposals would be for an improvement over the present decidedly unsatisfactory conditions existing in the trade.

On Page 6, Article 3, Section 1, the proposed N. R. A. agreement fixes a minimum wage of $1 per hour. However, Concord Branch had already gone on record for a 7-hour day with 8 hours' pay, or $1.14 per hour; and Barre Branch has gone on record for a scale calling for $1.33 per hour. The proposed N. R. A. agreement provides for no improvement at all in wages and hours.

Arbitration Boards

Referring back to Page 5, Article 2, Section 8, "Exceptions," the proposed N. R. A. agreement says that the question of exceptions to the regulations regarding hours shall be "left to local regulations," but carefully fails to specify whether this is to be local regulation by the Branch of the union or by the N. R. A. Board. It is clear that here is an attempt to transfer the regulation of working conditions from the union to N. R. A. local arbitration boards.

On Page 8, Article 8, "Violations," we have the most vicious feature of the whole agreement. This article states: "Any complaints of violations of this agreement shall be subject to investigation by such Board or Boards as are established by the Administrator." Here the whole question supposed to be guaranteed by the agreement is to be transferred from regulation by the union to the N. R. A. Boards. This means that instead of relying upon our organized strength—of our union—for the guaranteeing of our conditions of employment, we would be supposed from now on to rely on the arbitration boards.

It has been the experience of the workers in every industry under the N. R. A.—especially the main industries in New England, textile and shoe—that manufacturers carry through the most wholesale violation of every condition contained in the N. R. A. agreements, and that when the workers go to the N. R. A. Boards to have these abuses corrected, they get what is commonly known as the "run-around." The workers, in other words, are referred from one board to another, from one investigation committee to another, and are told to wait and wait for the outcome of endless investigations and studies. Then, as a final upshot, they are told that nothing can be done and that they should accept the conditions imposed by the employers.

This procedure has become well known throughout the country to working men and women, particularly through such cases as that of the Weirton Steel and the Houde Engineering companies, which were referred to the courts, N. R. A. tribunals, in which, after months of waiting, decisions have been made against the workers. The New England shoe and textile workers, for example, have repeatedly been forced to strike against decisions of the N. R. A. arbitration boards, which acted in complete agreement with the manufacturers. They have been forced to strike against wholesale violations of N. R. A. agreements which employers have carried on because of their assurance that they had nothing to fear from the arbitration or labor relations boards, and that the workers, in accordance with the N. R. A. agreements, would submit their conflicts with the employers to such boards, instead of relying upon direct negotiations between the union and the manufacturers.

I, therefore, want to state that this arbitration clause would mean the actual surrender of any control over conditions by our union and would mean the placing of such control in the hands of the employers and of N.R.A. arbitration boards, which invariably act in their interest. It is for this reason that the Concord and Barre branches have already gone on record exposing arbitration in any form.

Rejection Urged

For these reasons I unhesitatingly advise all members of the New England branches to totally reject this proposed N.R.A. agreement as an instrument which would only make our working conditions worse than what they are today, and would weaken the power of our union.

I further want to urge all our members in the East to demand of International President Squibb and the executive council the reason why the Conference of Eastern Branches' Delegates proposed by Concord and Barre Branches was not called; the reason why the other eastern branches were not informed of the action of Concord and Barre branches; and to take action in their branches without further delay to elect delegates from the membership of the branches to such a conference, which would work out uniform wage rates and working conditions, and prepare for direct negotiations with the manufacturers, the time and place of this meeting to be fixed as soon as possible.

At our last regular meeting Concord Branch endorsed the coming National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance to be held in Washington, Jan. 5, 6 and 7, 1935. The Concord Central Labor Union has also given its endorsement. Present indications are that there will be large delegations at the Congress from the trade unions, fraternal and liberal organizations. In view of the present widespread increase in mass unemployment, particularly in our own industry, I strongly urge every branch to support and elect delegates to this Congress, which can be the means of securing an adequate system of federal unemployment insurance for the toiling population of our great nation.

DAN McBAIN,
Secretary, Concord Branch,
G. C. I. A.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

"Communism Solves Personal Problems"

"DEAR Comrade:

"I want to express my opinion on two questions which concern women greatly.

"First, regarding this new wave of murders of women and girls. The tie-up between this and the crisis is so obvious that only the capitalist press can successfully evade the question. Walk through any public square of a city. There sit hundreds of homeless men and boys; hungry, cold, constantly forced to 'move on.' In their minds may be thoughts and dreams of once happy families; of wives or sweethearts, of warmth, good meals, happy days and nights.

* * *

"Is it any wonder that men go mad? Is it any surprise that a man reaches a limit to the self-suppression which capitalism enforces? It doesn't surprise me but only convinces me that only the struggle for bread, and the final fight for a workers' society can overcome these "every day" horrors of the capitalist nightmare.

* * *

"THE other question is my own personal problem and that of thousands of women under capitalism. Once upon a time the favorite wheeze against the Communists was that they break up the home. But thousands of men and women are learning the truth of what the Communists have said for a long, lang time—that it is capitalism that is breaking up the home, and moreover is preventing homes from even being established.

* * *

"MY own is a case in point. I have been married a year to a worker who works—just now and then. His trade is completely shot (which isn't?). Our income is not only small, but now and then it stops completely. We can just barely get along.

"We both love children. We dream of having a child. We love each other very much and we're quite sure it would turn out to be a fine kid. But—we don't dare. We can barely take care of ourselves, let alone a third. The few dollars I might earn on an occasional job would stop. And while the adults can fight it out, a poor workers' baby, isn't such a good fighter yet. Too many of them waste away from malnutrition. Others suffer from exposure. Dozens are abandoned by desperate parents.

"So we put all our energy and dreams into our revolutionary work, knowing that if we survive the revolution with heads intact, we can raise all the kids we want in the full security of a workers' society. I'm convinced as never before that Communism is not only the solution of the evils of capitalism as a whole, but of individual problems confronting every worker.

"HELEN R."

* * *

AND towards that security that a workers' society will bring us we must fight every inch of the way. The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance meeting in Washington, January 5, 6 and 7, established by a wide united front, will lay down a program of united action for those things needed if breath is to be kept in the bodies of millions of men and women. The special women's session will take place on Saturday, January 5, from 4 to 6 o'clock. As well as unemployment relief for single girls, an action for the repealing of Section 211 of the Federal Laws will be discussed. This is the Section that prohibits the giving forth of birth control information, and means to working class women that a system which does not provide sustenance for children, refuses to allow her the choice between having or not having children. All women delegates will be admitted to the special session. The readers of this column must urge organizations to send women delegates, and try themselves to be sent to the Congress. It is important that they join in the action that will come out of the Congress, for the needs of working class women. Each fight, each victory gained from the bosses, is a step in the direction of that workers' society where women will come into her fullest happiness.

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HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!

11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America!

Name .....Street.....

City ..... State .....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THEY are opening up a Museum at Commonwealth College that sounds both amusing and historic. It is tentatively named the "First Museum of Capitalist Decay in America."

Commonwealth is in the rugged Ozark Mountains, at Mena, Arkansas, and furnishes a rugged and almost self-supporting education to working class youth. Some of our educational experts may appraise it one of these days, and find it good or bad, I don't know. But it has a vitality of its own, and this museum is an idea that ought to be copied in some of the big cities.

Anyone who has visited the Soviet museums knows what a dramatic role they play in mass education. Museums don't have to be mausoleums where culture is buried, as they are, generally, under capitalism.

This museum in Arkansas, if completed, ought to send a shudder down the spine of every bourgeois curator and the bloated bankers who pay his wages.

"Here we are building," says the advance publicity, "a complete record of the collapse of capitalism while it is still in process and the records are at hand to preserve and classify.

"We are doing this in the knowledge that it will not only help hasten the day but become a permanent archive of research and educational amusement to the ever-growing class-conscious of America."

They want the workers to send in exhibits for the museum, and list some of the possibilities. It reads like a Chamber of Horrors, and yet it is only part of the truth of our times.

* * *

A Study in Contrasts

FOR example, the contrast between the increasing poverty of the workers and unemployed, and the increasing extravagance of the wealthy.

In the first division, the Museum wants material on the use of human beings as draft animals, photographs or actual samples of the harness used, also the use of steers instead of horses, mules or tractors. Pictures of the slum areas where the city workers must live, and the dreary, broken shacks of the sharecroppers and poor farmers are wanted, as well as photos of the numerous hoovervilles where the unemployed live.

Samples of the rags children wear these days, press stories of child hunger. The use of substitutes for clothing, the use of old tires that are cut up into shoes, the flour bags many of the women among the unemployed now wear for dresses—"the depression style."

Pictures of pellagra victims, and other nutritional diseases—kids with stomachs swollen from hunger; men in the breadline and flophouse, waiting for stew.

Contrast all this with some of the advertising material in the luxury magazines, such as Fortune, Esquire, the New York and Vogue. Pictures of yachts, expensive streamline autos, lavish apartments, penthouses and castles, bridge players, gaudy containers for expensive cosmetics, scientific golf sets, toilet seats de luxe, delicately perfumed toilet paper, $10,000 fur coats, Florida palm trees, exclusive dog cemeteries, fine imported wines, etc., etc.

In other words, on these museum walls, Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt in all her gilt-edged beauty will hang side by side with the picture of a weazened southern child, his belly swollen with famine.

It's a coarse, ugly, savage, impolite idea, and the Vanderbilts will object, but nobody seeing the two pictures will fail to understand the filthy heartlessness of the system under which we live, nor fail to want to change it.

* * *

Instruments of Torture

SAMPLES of the instruments of torture used against the workers under capitalism—blackjacks, chain gang implements of torture, tear gas bombs, rubber hose used in third degrees, etc.—what a pretty exhibit this will make.

It will be placed side by side with texts from the religious leaders, Billy Sunday, Aimee McPherson or Father Coughlin. Also portraits of their homes and their bank books, if possible, Brother Tom's suite where he goes to after preaching to the Bowery unfortunates, Evangeline Booth's estate, with all its assembled butlers, maids, chauffeurs and gardeners.

Alongside of this, diaries, last notes, and other records of those who have killed themselves because of unemployment.

* * *

High-class Pandering

THE commercialization of sex will have an exhibit of its own, richly decorated with movie posters, True Story and confession magazines, and the Listerine and Lifebuoy ads and the like.

What a racket this has become. Shrewd money-grabbers have analyzed every human instinct, including sex, and pander and vulgarize and befoul humanity for the sake of profit. Pimping is carried on today on a mighty scale, by hard-headed modern scientists. Only they call it "merchandising."

The medical fakes, patent medicines, breakfast food claims, will be exhibited; examples of the commercialization of sport, the greater concentration of wealth, the increasing use of drugs and the increase of insanity; the decline in the quality of newspapers, and samples of capitalist propaganda in the news; the race for armaments, with photos of the last world war, and the smaller ones like the Chaco, Manchuria, Hitler's terror, the Spanish fascist terror, etc.

Samples of fascist papers and insignia in the U. S. A.—reports of this movement which is the last symptom of capitalist decay and a certain sign that the end is near . . .

* * *

Scholarships for Best Exhibits

YOU can readily see that such a museum would be worth visiting. Gathered in one spot, such an array of evidence should make clear to anyone that a civilization has reached its end. How can capitalism survive much longer, when this is what it has made of humanity? And does it deserve to live? The rags of hungry children displayed in such a museum next to a $100 flash of milady's perfume ought to startle even the least conscious mind into indignation.

Commonwealth has hold of a good idea. I hope they can build an exhibit that can be taken from city to city, and shown to millions of workers.

The college is offering two free scholarships to the person sending in the best all-around exhibit, and to the one who suggests the name finally chosen for this interesting museum.

For the First Time in English

LUDWIG FEUERBACH

The classic exposition of dialectical materialism, for the first time in complete, ungarbled English translation. It includes other material by Marx and Engels on dialectical materialism.

Lenin recommended **Feuerbach** as "the handbook of every class-conscious worker," rating it with the Communist Manifesto.

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Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

Beginning today, the Daily Worker will print serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 24 will be the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

So powerful have become the teachings of Lenin in this country that the vilest yellow journals of Hearst are forced to try to distort Lenin's works in order to stem the revolutionary development of the American masses.

The Daily Worker considers it a great service to its readers to be able to present this clear and excellent portrayal of the life and teachings of the great leader of the working class, V. I. Lenin.

* * *

CHAPTER 1
The Epoch of Lenin

LENIN was born in 1870 and died in 1924. His life thus covers the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth. His active life covers the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth.

This period was a period of decisive change, a turning-point in human history. The War of 1914 and the Russian Revolution of 1917 are the outstanding signs of this turning point, whose full meaning is only beginning to be understood. Lenin's life activity stands at the very center of this transformation.

Lenin's strength, which marks him out from all the other political thinkers and leaders of this period, was that he alone, from an early point, on the strong basis of Marxism, from well before the end of the nineteenth century, saw with complete clearness the whole character of the future period, prepared for it, drew the practical, concrete conclusions, and was alone adequate to the demands of history when the time came.

What gave Lenin this unique strength to see clearly, accurately and far into the historical movement? He drew this strength from the basis of Marxism, which he brought to new life, rescuing it from the hands of pedants, philistines and routine politicians, into whose keeping it had fallen.

* * *

IN ORDER to understand the work of Lenin, it is therefore essential to understand the basis of Marxism, on which he built, and the character of the epoch in which he acted.

The essential character of Marxism is that of a single scientific world outlook on the whole of nature, life and activity.

Marxism grew up in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. At that time the basic contradictions of existing society had come already strongly to the front.

The long series of middle-class revolutions of the preceding period had established the political power of capitalism in the leading countries, especially in England, France and the United States. Capitalist relations dominated the world. Machine industry was opening up its gigantic expansion. The conceptions

of liberal capitalism, which had received their ideal insurgent expression in the Rights of Man and the slogans of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and then reached their consolidation in the framework of the national states, constitutional government and international trade, appeared to the new rulers, to the bourgeoisie, as the apex of human development.

But the negative side of the rule of capitalism was already appearing. For the masses of the working population the slogans of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" revealed themselves as an empty pretense, covering only the substitution of the rule of one class by that of another; the masses remained in conditions of grinding toil, poverty and servitude. The anarchy of production and distribution; the recurrent crises; the limitless extremes and ever-widening gulf of wealth and poverty; the wild scramble of commercialism and profit-seeking all over the world; all were revealing the inner contradictions of capitalism.

* * *

THE rising new social force of the future, the working class, on whose labor the wealth of capitalism was built up, was now beginning to appear on the social-political scene as an active independent factor in gathering mass revolts, confused at first, but already showing an increasing political aim and consciousness, most notably in the early movements of revolutionary trade unionism and Chartism in England. The bourgeoisie now turned more and more clearly from its former revolutionary role to a counter-revolutionary role, as the defender of the existing order against the new forces.

Alongside the beginnings of working class revolt, the critique of capitalism began to appear. One school turned to medieval hankerings (Carlyle in England) or vague humanitarian aspirations (Sismondi). Another school endeavored to look forward to a new social order and evolved the early theories of Utopian Socialism (St. Simon, Fourier, Owen).

The Utopian Socialists criticized the evils of capitalism and advocated a cooperative social order, but without any clear conception of social development, addressing themselves primarily to the governing bourgeoisie, who had no use for them, and deploring the class struggle which could alone realise their aims.

* * *

AT THE same time, the development of thought and philosophy showed that the conditions were ripe for a new stage of advance. Bourgeois thought was reaching the limit of its development and beginning to exhaust itself. The culmination of bourgeois classical philosophy was reached with Hegel in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Hegel achieved a profound revolutionary work in destroying the subjective idealisms, dogmatic presuppositions and empirical skepticisms of his predecessors, and establishing for the first time a critical, objective understanding of the universe, life and society and a systematic interconnected process of development, advancing dialectically thru contradiction and conflict to new forms, the laws of which process could be understood and mastered. of the process still in the mystical ideal sphere; just as he left the state mystically outside and above the civil society of which it was in reality the outcome and reflection. His philosophy thus still suffered from idealism, was not completely critical and scientific, and inevitably ended in mysticism and reaction, as a buttress of the Prussian monarchy.

Nevertheless, his was the last great philosophical system of the bourgeoisie; after him, bourgeois philosophy (apart from the left Hegelian, Feuerbach, the materialist) passed to irrational subjectivism, empiricism, eclectic piecing together of fragments, and a good deal of charlatanry.

* * *

IN THE same way, the culmination of the school of classical economists of the bourgeoisie was reached with Ricardo in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The classical economists had endeavored to work out a scientic analysis of the economic basis of the new society. But they were tied by their unconscious presuppositions of the bourgeois order, which they assumed as a natural eternal order, and became in consequence hopelessly entangled in the inability to discover a scientific explanation of rent, profit and interest.

Thereafter, bourgeois economics abandoned the attempt to be a science, and confined itself to the empirical level of market calculations, with the consequent complete impotence to understand or predict major economic processes, which has made it a laughing-stock today.

(To be continued)

LABORATORY *and* SHOP

By David Ramsey

AN EXAMPLE OF TECHNICAL RETROGRESSION

The New York Times reports an interesting example of technical retrogression brought on by the economic crisis. It seems that in Belgium business firms are getting rid of computating machines and typewriters. These are being replaced by low-paid clerks using steel pens.

The extent of the retreat in technique can be gauged from the fact that two years ago Belgian business mail consisted almost entirely of typewritten letters. Today fifty per cent of such correspondence is handwritten. The tendency toward using pens instead of typewriters is steadily growing. For private use quill pens are once again in style.

The steel pens are being substituted for typewriters because they are more economical for the employers, at the present low level of business. The wages of the clerks using pens, needless to say, are much lower than the highly skilled operators of computating machines, and they receive even less than typists were paid. This incident needs no comment.

THE SOVIETS CONQUER THE NORTHERN PASSAGE

The Northern Passage across the "top" of Europe and Asia has been conquered by Soviet scientists. Voyaging over the 6,000 miles of frozen wastes has passed the experimental stage. Safe routes for shipping across sections of the Passage have been established as the result of the findings of Soviet explorers.

In 1932 the Northern Passage was navigated in one season, from Archangel in Europe to Vladivostok, by the ice-breaker-Siziryakov, under Captain O. J. Schmidt. The same feat was almost repeated by the Chelyuskin, which got as far as Bering Strait. But before it could round the Bering Sea and sail south to Vladivostok it was caught in the grip of ice floes.

This year the ice-breaker, Theodor Litke, commanded by Captain Nikiolayev, reversed the trip. For the first time in history a ship navigated the west bound voyage from Vladivostok to Murmansk in one navigation season. In 83 days the sturdy ship completed a voyage of 6,000 miles, 1,500 miles of which was through solid ice.

During its trip the Litke released three ships which had been caught in the ice in the preceding year on an estuary of the river Lena. She also towed a river steamboat from one stream to another.

Professor Wiese who was in charge of the scientific work aboard the Litke discovered that there is a warm current from the Pacific in the Chukotsk Sea as well as a cold current from the Northwest.

Slowly the heroic Soviet explorers are penetrating ever further into the frozen north, opening new regions for socialism, and mastering nature in the interests of mankind.

BACTERIA AND CLAY

It has been found by Dudley P. Glick of Colorado State College that the presence of bacteria in clays improves them for use in pottery making. Pottery workers have long held the theory that bacteria caused an improvement in the strength and workability of clays that had been aged before being molded into wares. Mr. Glick's researches were directed at determining the validity of the theory.

He divided freshly prepared clays into two series. The samples in one series were sterilized and all of them were then incubated at temperatures favorable to the growth of bacteria. He discovered that the quality of the unsterilized clays improved as much in one week as the sterile ones did in two months. Bacterial activity was greatest in clay having an organic matter content of from five to six per cent. Mr. Glick reported that other influences are at work, but their effect is slight when compared to the activity of the bacteria.

A NEW STREPTOCOCCUS

A new member of the dangerous germ family—the streptococci, has been found in the throats of persons suffering from rheumatic infection and a certain type of kidney disease. Drs. P. H. Long and E. A. Bliss of the Johns Hopkins Medical School report that the new streptococci are much smaller than the other members of their family. But the frequency with which they are found in the throats of victims of the diseases mentioned above indicates that they may be as harmful as their larger relatives. It had been thought that the larger streptococci were the causes of rheumatic infection, this particular kind of kidney trouble and various other diseases.

The Hopkins investigators found in two instances that the sole cause of pus infections was the smaller streptococci. They were found in the throats of four-fifths of a group of patients suffering from a particular kind of kidney disease, and in the throats of half the patients having rheumatic infection. They were rarely found in the throats of patients ill with chronic diseases or acute infections. In people who are well the number of the small streptococci is only from one-third to one-half of the big germs. But in persons suffering from the diseases that have been mentioned, the minute organisms greatly outnumber the larger streptococci. It is thought by Drs. Long and Bliss that their findings may have considerable importance in determining the causes of the kidney disease and the rheumatic fever.

FLYING AND ICE HAZARDS

In the midst of winter pilots have to face ice weather which may force down planes due to sudden condensation on the wings. The weight of the ice that is formed is not so serious as the change of airflow which robs the plane of its lift and increases the drag on the ship.

Some planes are equipped with distended rubber covers over the leading edges of the wings. In ice weather these blow up and deflate about once a minute. As they collapse the ice cracks up and is beaten off with a flapping stick. This device has been found very successful. But weather forecasting is still of primary importance to the pilot. With air mass analysis it is possible to communicate to the pilot what regions to avoid and how high to fly if he must pass through a dangerous locality.

First Complete Reproduction of Famous Interview Between H. G. Wells and Stalin

In previously reporting the now famous interview between Joseph Stalin and H. G. Wells it was incorrectly announced that the full conversation was being published, whereas actually only a third was printed in the Daily Worker. Below, for the first time in the English language, the complete official text of the interview is reproduced. This is the second installment.

This conference is the clearest and at the same time the most effective portrayal of two forces: One, representative of an exuberant and powerful revolutionary system; the other, symbolic of those who perpetually apologize for capitalism and who desperately make watery parallelisms between socialism in construction and a reactionary profit system. The text of the interview was taken by C. Oumansky and approved by H. G. Wells.

* * *

II.

The Fate of a Country Is Decided by the Toiling Masses, Who Produce All the Things Society Needs, Says Stalin

WELLS: I object to this simplified classification of mankind into poor and rich. Of course there is a category of people which strives only for profit. But are not these people regarded as nuisances in the West just as much as here? Are there not plenty of people in the West, for whom profit is not an end, who own a certain amount of wealth, who want to invest and obtain profit from this investment, but who do not regard this as their main object? They regard investment as an inconvenient necessity. Are there not plenty of capable and devoted engineers, organizers of economy, whose activities are stimulated by something other than profit?

In my opinion there is a numerous class of capable people who admit that the present system is unsatisfactory and who are destined to play a great role in future socialist society. During the past few years I have been much engaged in and have thought of the need for conducting propaganda in favor of socialism and cosmopolitanism among wide circles of engineers, airmen, military-technical people, etc. It is useless approaching these circles with two-track class war propaganda. These people understand the condition of the world. They understand that it is a bloody muddle, but they regard your simple class war antagonism as nonsense.

Rich and Poor

STALIN: You object to the simplified classification of mankind into poor and rich. Of course there is a middle stratum, there is the technical intelligentsia that you have mentioned and among which there are very good and very honest people. Among them there are also dishonest and wicked people, there are all sorts of people among them. But first of all mankind is divided into rich and poor, into property owners and exploited; and to abstract oneself from this fundamental division and from the antagonism between poor and rich means abstracting oneself from the fundamental fact.

I do not deny the existence of intermediate, middle strata which either take the side of one or other of these two conflicting classes, or else take up a neutral or semi-neutral position in this struggle. But, I repeat, to abstract onself from this fundamental division in society and from the fundamental struggle between the two main classes means ignoring facts. This struggle is going on and will continue. The outcome of the struggle will be determined by the proletarian class, the working class.

WELLS: But are there not many people who are not poor, but who work and work productively?

STALIN: Of course, there are small landowners, artisans, small trades, but it is not these people who decide the fate of a country, but the toiling masses, who produce all the things society requires.

"Different" Capitalists

WELLS: But there are very different kinds of capitalists. There are capitalists who only think about profit, about getting rich; but there are also those who are prepared to make sacrifices. Take old Morgan, for example. He only thought about profit; he was a parasite on society, simply; he merely accumulated wealth. But take Rockefeller. He is a brilliant organizer; he has set an example or how to organize the delivery of oil that is worthy of emulation. Or take Ford. Of course Ford is selfish. But is he not a passionate organizer of rationalized production from whom you take lessons?

I would like to emphasize the fact that recently an important change in opinion towards the U.S.S.R. has taken place in English-speaking countries. The reason for this, first of all, is the position of Japan and the events in Germany. But there are other reasons besides those arising from international politics. There is a more profound reason, namely, the recognition by many people of the fact that the system based on private profit is breaking down. Under these circumstances, it seems to me, we must not bring to the forefront the antagonism between the two worlds, but should strive to combine all the constructive movements, all the constructive forces in one line as much as possible. It seems to me that I am more to the Left than you, Mr. Stalin; I think the old system is nearer to its end than you think.

Opposite Poles

STALIN: In speaking of the capitalists who strive only for profit, only to get rich, I do not want to say that these are the most worthless people capable of nothing else. Many of them undoubtedly possess great organizing talent, which I do not dream of denying. We Soviet people learn a great deal from the capitalists. And Morgan, whom you characterize so unfavorably, was undoubtedly a good, capable organizer. But if you mean people who are prepared to reconstruct the world, of course you will not be able to find them in the ranks of those who faithfully serve the cause of profit. We and they stand at opposite poles.

he is a capable organizer of production. But don't you know his attitude towards the working class? Don't you know how many workers he throws on the street? The capitalist is riveted to profit, and no power on earth can tear him away from it.

Capitalism will be abolished, not by "organizers" of production, not by the technical intelligentsia, but by the working class, because the aforementioned strata do not play an independent role. The engineer, the organizer of production does not work as he would like to, but as he is ordered, in such a way as to serve the interests of his employers. There are exceptions, of course; there are people in this stratum who have not awakened from the intoxication af capitalism. The technical intelligentsia can, under certain conditions, perform miracles and greatly benefit mankind. But it can also cause great harm.

(To Be Continued)

Questions *and* Answers

Question: Can a Russian worker who does not belong to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union vote for representatives in the Soviet government?—Socialist Sympathizer.

Answer: Article 68 of the Constitution of the U. S. S. R. says that "the right to vote and to be elected at the elections for the Soviets shall be enjoyed irrespective of sex, religion, race, nationality, residence and so forth by the following citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics who shall have attained the age of eighteen years on the date of the election.

"a) All persons who earn their livelihood by engaging in productive, socially useful labor, and all persons who are engaged in household work which enables the aforementioned persons to perform their productive work;

"b) The members of the Red Army and Red Navy;

"c) Citizens who belong to any category enumerated above but who are unable to work owing to disablement."

It can therefore be seen that the right to vote and be elected is enjoyed by all citizens except those fragments of the old Czarist regime who are socially useless, or hostile to the workers' state. But the restrictions against these elements have been progressively removed as they reeducated themselves and became useful members of society.

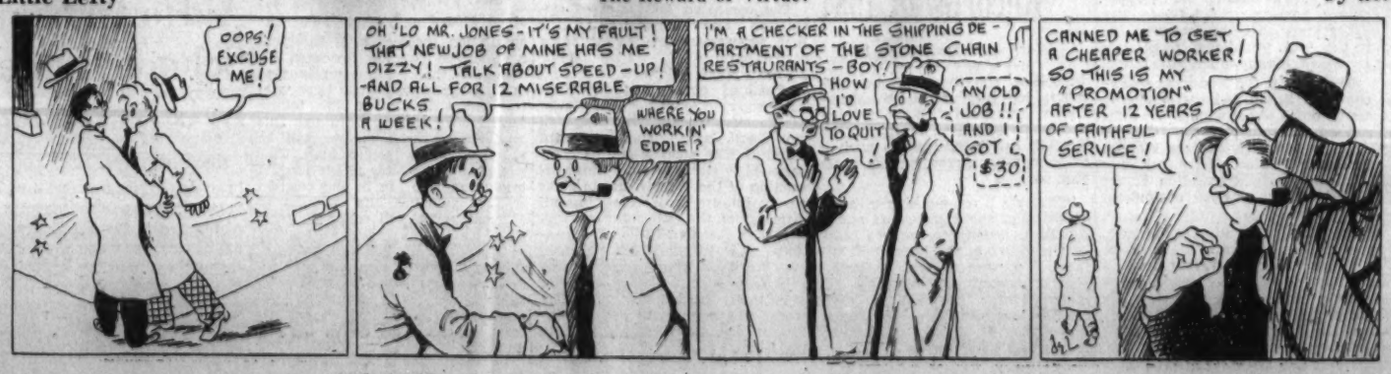
So broad is workers' democracy under the proletarian dictatorship that the right to vote and be elected is extended to foreign born workers engaged in productive labor in the Soviet Union. At the recent Soviet elections in which ninety per cent of the citizens voted many foreign workers including Americans were elected to the Soviets by their Russian comrades in recognition of their efforts in behalf of socialism.

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Pickens Sisters, Songs
WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF—Martin Orch.
WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
Plantation Echoes
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Gould and Shefter, Piano
WOR—Harry Stockwell, Baritone; Basil Ruysdael, Narrator
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
WOR—Levitow Ensemble
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator

8:00-WEAF—Play—Three Cornered Moon, with Mary Pickford, Actress
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Penthouse Party; Mark Hellinger, Gladys Glad; Peggy Flynn, Comedienne; Travelers Quartet; Coleman Orch.; Ruth Etting, Songs
8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Lanny Ross, Tenor; Salter Orch.; Consuelo De Lamar, Songs
WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Mixed Chorus; Arden Orch.
9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; James Melton, Tenor; Nayton Orch.
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch, with Warden Lawes
WABC—Stevens Orch.
9:30-WOR—Sandra Swenska, Soprano
WJZ—John Charles Thomas, Baritone; Concert Orch.
WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
9:45-WOR—Garber Orch.
10:00-WEAF—Lombardo Orch.
WOR—Literary Justice—Sketch
WJZ—Paul Wittgenstein, Piano
WABC—Broadcast To and From Byrd Expedition
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
WJZ—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia; Speaker, Kathryn Dougherty, editor, Photoplay Magazine
10:30-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Denny Orch.; Harry Richman, Songs
WABC—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone
11:00-WEAF—Berger Orch.
WOR—News
WJZ—Kemp Orch.
WABC—Balasco Orch.
11:15-WEAF—Robert Royce, Tenor
WOR—Moonbeams Trio
11:30-WEAF—Dance Music (Also WOR, WJZ, WABC)

Little Lefty — **The Reward of Virtue!** — *by del*


OOPS! EXCUSE ME!
OH 'LO MR. JONES - IT'S MY FAULT! THAT NEW JOB OF MINE HAS ME DIZZY! TALK ABOUT SPEED-UP! -AND ALL FOR 12 MISERABLE BUCKS A WEEK!
WHERE YOU WORKIN' EDDIE?
I'M A CHECKER IN THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF THE STONE CHAIN RESTAURANTS - BOY!
HOW I'D LOVE TO QUIT!
MY OLD JOB!! AND I GOT $30
CANNED ME TO GET A CHEAPER WORKER! SO THIS IS MY "PROMOTION" AFTER 12 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1935

A New Ruling Aimed to Trick Steel Workers

THE decision of the National Steel Labor Relations Board calling for elections in the Carnegie Company plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation emphasizes the growing unrest of the steel workers and their increasing demand for strike action.

The decision is aimed to bolster the waning faith of the steel workers in the Steel Labor Board, and to take their minds off strike action.

Such decisions, even if carried through, are not of any benefit to the workers. As the Houde and Weirton cases show, these decisions only serve to increase the strength of the company union, increase blacklist, and keep the workers chained to compulsory arbitration instead of preparing strike. The request of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' officials for elections in these plants were ignored by the Steel Board. The Steel Labor Board was set up last June, with the approval of William Green, in order to prevent the steel workers from striking at that time. Since then, company unions have grown, discrimination against union men has increased, speedup has intensified, and there is rumor of coming wage cuts. Under the Steel Labor Board the conditions of the workers have grown worse, not better.

Now, in view of these worsening conditions, the steel workers are becoming disillusioned with the Steel Board. They are beginning to see that their demands can be won and their conditions bettered only through struggle. The rank and file movement in the A. A. is growing rapidly. Hence the Steel Board makes an empty gesture in order to head off the growing strike movement.

Green and M. Tighe, president of the A. F. of L. steel union, are agreed with Roosevelt and the steel companies on the basic questions of staving off strikes. To prevent the coming struggles, Green and Tighe are now carrying on a red scare against the militant rank and file of the A. A. Green and Tighe also agree with Roosevelt and the employers on compulsory arbitration of the Steel Labor Relations Board. They did not agree to the "proportional representation" proposals of Roosevelt because they knew the steel workers would not swallow such open company union proposals.

But the present decision for "elections" is aimed to serve the same purpose as the "truce" negotiations recently held between the companies, Roosevelt and the A. F. of L. top leaders. The present decision is aimed to prevent strikes and to keep the workers chained to the compulsory arbitration of the Steel Board. This would mean what it has meant since last June—still worsening conditions for the steel workers, the defeat of all their demands.

The steel workers can win their demands not through reliance on "elections" which even if carried through will change nothing. They can win their demands only by preparation of strike struggle and the control of the union by the rank and file.

Rally Against Attacks On Racine Workers

THE increasing use of fascist-like terror to beat down the struggles of the working class against starvation and for unemployment relief is graphically demonstrated in the drive being conducted by Racine, Wis., police and vigilantes against the working class and its organizations.

For several months past, police and fascist bands of vigilantes and legionnaires have been raiding and breaking up workers' meetings in that industrial city of 67,000 population. Unemployed workers protesting cuts in relief have been gassed and clubbed by police, their leaders arrested and railroaded to jail sentences. The right of free speech and assembly have been brazenly trampled in the dust by the authorities. As usual, the fascist attacks on the working class are directed first and particularly against the Communist Party, with prohibition of Communist meetings, arrests of Communist leaders and even kidnappings, as in the case of Sam Herman, who was taken for a ride by vigilantes, but managed to save his life by jumping from a speeding automobile.

These attacks are openly led by Grover C. Lutter, Racine Chief of Police, who is quoted by the New York Times as stating that drastic action is necessary to save established institutions. In true Hitler fashion, this minion of the bosses of Racine answers the protests of the workers against unemployment and starvation with gas bombs, clubs and bans on working class organizations.

The Communist Party in Racine is resisting with the greatest heroism the attempts to destroy it. The workers of Racine are answering with a mighty united front movement the attacks on their rights and organizations. It is necessary to rally the toiling masses of the whole country to their defense, to the fight against the rapid fascist onslaught in Racine.

Protests should be sent by all workers and their organizations, all anti-fascists, to Governor Schmedeman of Wisconsin, Mayor William Swoboda and Police Chief Grover C. Lutter of Racine. Demand an end to the terroristic attacks on Racine workers and their organizations, and a halt to the violation of their constitutional rights of free speech, assembly and organization.

If the attacks on the Racine workers succeed, it will be a blow to the whole working class as the fascist forces elsewhere will be emboldened.

A Fighting United Front In Milwaukee

THE strike of 1,000 workers of the Boston Store, Milwaukee department store, is now in its fifth week. It has already proven to be a demonstration of great significance for the working class movement—a very important development in the organization of the hundreds of thousands in such stores, who are among the most exploited workers in the country.

The strike was called jointly by three A. F. of L. unions. Attempts by certain officials to conduct it in a bureaucratic manner have been resisted by the rank and file during the entire period. The insignificant wage increase offered by the Store was rejected overwhelmingly at a mass meeting of strikers. Despite efforts of such officials to maintain picketing within the bounds prescribed by the Milwaukee police, mass picketing was organized. Not depending upon the officials, active rank and filers took the struggle to the entire labor movement and to the people generally, with the result that the pressure forced even the Federated Trades Council to declare its support for the strikers.

The attempt of the International officials and of the Federated Trades Council to get the workers to surrender without winning any of the basic demands, or to conduct the strike in a manner that would have spelled defeat weeks ago, was averted due to the splendid spirit of cooperation which was developed between the active militants among the strikers, Communists and rank and file Socialist Party members. The actions of Socialist Party leaders, among whom are some union officials, such open support to the Boston Store owners as printing their full page ads in the Socialist Party daily, the Milwaukee Leader, have aroused many Socialist workers to openly oppose their party leaders in meetings of strikers. The united front is built despite certain reactionary officials of the unions and the S. P.—on the picket line and in the activity to win the masses behind the strikers.

International officials of the unions are again maneuvering to bring an end to the struggle which is slipping out of their hands. **They want to end it any way possible.** A secret conference with the employers has been arranged. They will try to ignore the decision of the workers that all unions on strike must be affected by the settlement before the workers return. They will be willing to wave wage increases or recognition of the unions, **if the workers will let them do it.**

United action of all sincere rank and file workers among the strikers must be strengthened now more than ever. No settlement should be permitted unless the workers first approve it. The Boston Store strikers have carried on a splendid fight, they have won the mass of workers behind them, and have very good prospects for a victory if the militant policy is continued.

Roosevelt Hands the Vets A New Year Greeting

WHAT a bitter New Year greeting Roosevelt delivered to the hundreds of thousands of war veterans who sit today in bleak homes with their families facing hunger and evictions!

"I am impressed with the fact that 85 per cent of you bums die paupers anyway," Roosevelt, in effect, tells the veterans and their families. So why not hold on to the back-pay certificates until 1945 when they fall due, he suggests.

Why not, in short, starve quietly now, in the hope that you will be alive in 1945 to starve then?

Is not this trickery the hallmark of this Wall Street tool, this President who always stabs in the back while he embraces?

How unctuous is his empty solicitude for the ragged, hungry children and wives of the veterans! But how shrewdly this solicitude begins in 1945, ten years from now!

Can one not see how this consummate actor will weep tears for the "boys" when he sends them by the thousands again into the meat-grinders of the next imperialist war? Can one not see how he will glory in the "sacrifices" of the "people" for whom he is at this very moment sharpening the bayonets of war massacre?

Roosevelt's contempt for the veterans and their crying need is only the measure of his contempt for the masses, for all who toil, for all who are loaded down by debt and misery!

Roosevelt's blow at the veterans is only the sign by which he indicates how he will act toward the whole working class in the coming year, with the ruthlessness of a devoted Wall Street lackey spending billions for war and profits, and trampling on the faces of the poor.

Let the whole working class of America take up the challenge of this Wall Street agent! Support the vets' fight!

Pay the veterans their cash bonus! Stop the war funds and the bankers' profits! For cash relief and Federal unemployment insurance!

Join the Communist Party
35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Party Fractions And Recruiting Of New Members

ALL recent Party and League documents stress the urgent need for shop work and the importance of paying more attention to work in the unions.

Yet, we have neglected to bring into the Industrial unions and A. F. of L. oppositions workers from the revolutionary mass organizations.

There is an I. W. O. youth branch in the North West section of Chicago. At the last meeting of this branch, out of the thirteen young comrades, seven were shop workers, three working in metal plants, and the majority of them non-union members. These people were never approached to join a union.

Similarly, we find in many of our mass organizations comrades working in basic industries or key shops. These comrades are given no attention and involved in technical activity, but never approached on the basis of their conditions in the shops.

The fact is that in this very I. W. O. youth branch there is a comrade who works in a shop of 800 young workers. The Y. C. L. has for the last six months tried to make contact with this shop unsuccessfully, without utilizing this worker. As it is, this young comrade, though she worked in the shop for about one year, knows nothing of conditions outside of her own department, says there are no grievances, but the average wage is from $13-$15 per week, and $19 for those who have been working there for fifteen years!

If our mass organizations would pay attention to such shop workers and develop them correctly it would help us great deal in rooting ourselves in the shops and improving our work in the unions.

NORTHWEST SECTION,
YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE,
UNIT No. 9,
District 8, Chicago, Ill.

• • •

ON November 12, Unit 1101 of the Communist Party decided to issue a leaflet in the neighborhood to prepare for the United Front Hunger March on November 24. The leaflet called upon the workers in the neighborhood to come to a meeting to form a block committee. Thirty-five workers were present at the meeting and a committee formed. At this meeting, delegates were elected to the United Front Conference which was held on November 17th to prepare the November 24th Hunger March.

The meeting also took up the question of the relief cut then and there and found two workers in the meeting who were badly in need of relief. One of these was a Negro woman, who for two months was denied relief and medical care. She had no coal, clothing or food in her home. Workers at the meeting elected a committee of three, which went next morning to the relief station, and in one hour succeeded in getting a doctor to go to the house of this woman and some three hours later got the medicine. Next day they succeeded in getting clothing, food and fuel for the woman.

A week later the same block committee met and elected a permanent committee to take care of needy cases in the block. The results were that we succeeded to bring in many workers from the neighborhood. A preacher in that territory offered his church for the meetings of the block committee and accepted his nomination to be on the Executive Committee of the Block Committee. He made a speech a week later urging the workers in the neighborhood and his church members to take a very active part in this Block Committee, and that he would go with them to the relief station to demand relief for his members.

This enthused the Party comrades very much, and we succeeded in recruiting tw members into the Party. By starting such actions in the neighborhoods we can carry through our recruiting drive and build the Party into a mas Bolshevik Party.

National Drive Is Instituted By Farm Paper

Farmers' Weekly Plans To Double Circulation in Three Months

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—A three-month campaign to help the Farmers Weekly, national farm paper, has been launched in a letter sent by Henry Puro, national secretary of the United Farmers League, to farm organizers and workers all over the country.

The campaign starts today and will last until March 1, with the aim of doubling the present circulation to 12,000 and strengthening the financial position of the paper.

$5,200 Deficit Yearly

The present circulation brings a $5,200 deficit every year, Puro points out, and adds that a 12,000 circulation would wipe this deficit out and make the paper self-supporting.

The campaign for increased circulation also commemorates the first anniversary of the founding of the paper.

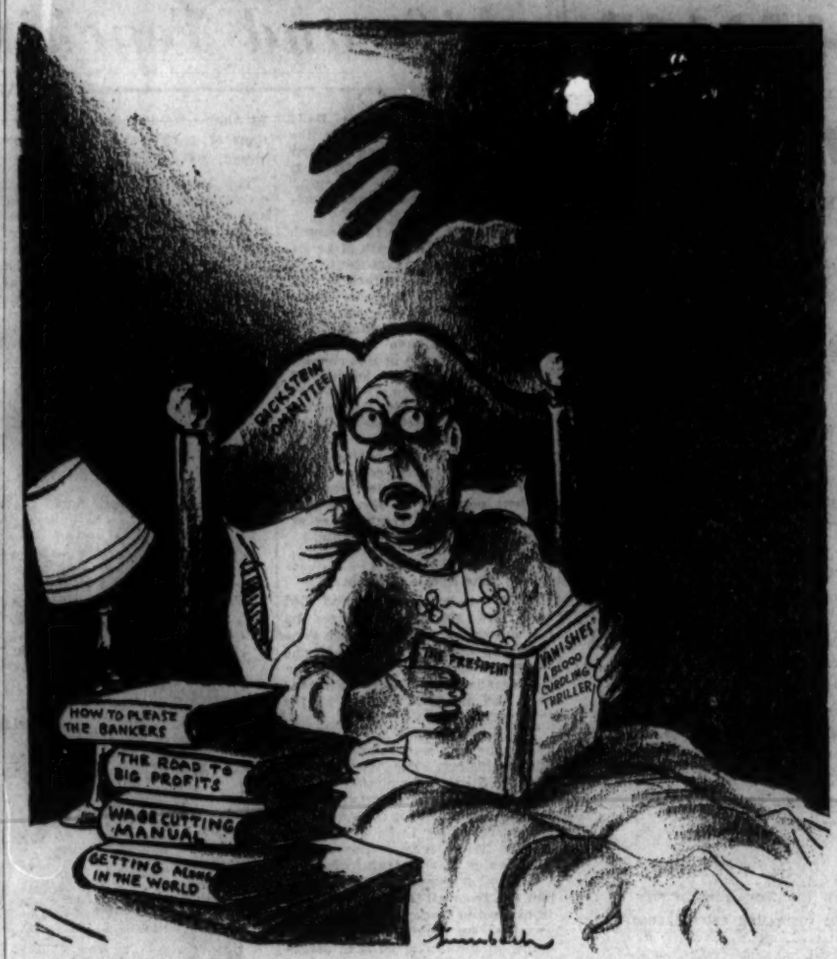
Puro's letter follows:

"Enclosed please find the First Anniversary Campaign Bulletin of the Farmers Weekly. This campaign will start Jan. 1 and last until March 1. The purpose of this campaign is to strengthen the financial position of the Weekly and to make our militant farm organizations members of the publishing association—the Farmers National Educational Association—which publishes the Weekly. This campaign will culminate with a special enlarged anniversary edition of the Weekly, where all the greetings from organizations and individuals are to be published.

"The Farmers Weekly still has about $100 weekly deficit above the circulation income. It is therefore necessary to take steps to cover this deficit so that we can continue to publish the paper, which is so vital for the struggles of the toiling farmers. We hope that through this anniversary campaign we will be able to raise a reserve fund. This will only be possible if our leading organizers who are in the position to give guidance and stimulus to this campaign, will really do their duty.

"To emphasize the importance of raising the circulation it is well for you to know that with 12,000 circulation the Weekly could be self-supporting. By uniting all our efforts we can easily double the circulation

BEDTIME STORY by Limbach


DICKSTEIN COMMITTEE
HOW TO PLEASE THE BANKERS
THE ROAD TO BIG PROFITS
WAGE CUTTING MANUAL
GETTING ALONG IN THE WORLD
THE PRESIDENT
WHITE SHIFT A BLOOD CURDLING THRILLER

A Soviet Author Talks About The Old and the New Life

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 1.—When one realizes all that the millions of workers and farmers in the Soviet Union have gained from their assumption of power, from the Soviet system, it does not seem in any way unnatural that the first threat in recent years against that system should have called forth the blaze of passionate defence, the torrent of pledges of loyalty to the Soviet government, that resulted from the assassination of Kirov. This outburst of loyalty by millions marching in the streets and tens of milions in innumerable meetings startles one only by its universality, unanimity and vigor—even though the threat which stimulated it now appears to have been largly the work of expatriated conspirators, worming their way in across the border for terrorist purposes, necessarily futile terrorism as far as any larger aims are considered.

Practically every speaker, on whatever subject, and there are many workers and farmers speaking now in connection with the election workers and farmers speaking peat, as fervently as he knows how, his feelings of gratitude and loyalty to the "Soviet Power."

The expression usually used is **Sovietski Vlast,** which may be and often has been translated, "Soviet System," or "Soviet Regime." But **Vlast** actually means "Power," and the connotation and inferences are a little different from those of "Regime" or "System." The masses know the power is in their hands, whereas before it was in the hands of the Czar, or of capitalists and landlords.

What the peasant or worker in the mill or on the fields expresses in direct and simple words mentioning as reasons the difference between the way he lived before and the way his father lived as compared with the way he lives now, the workers who have mastered the arts of literature, the young Soviet worker intellectuals put in phrases of poetic eloquence, expressing with their greater ability what all are feeling.

A Worker Novelist

Take for example, the Soviet writer A. Avdeyenko, whose first novel, an autobiographical work, entitled "I Love" has been translated into English and many other languages. Avdeyenko still works as a locomotive driver. When a meeting of writers was recently called in the heavy machinery manufacturing city of Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, to discuss the issues in the election, Avdeyenko was invited, and came. What he said was reported in the Soviet press, as follows:

"A few days ago I received this invitation card, calling me to a meeting of 'intellectuals.' I looked at it several times, repeating the word, 'intellectual! I am now one of the intellectuals.'

"And I remembered, how, one day, going to meet my father at the gates of the steel mill in Hughesovka, now Stalino, we met, and came back through the 'French Quarter,' the ristocratic part of town, where the engineers and specialists and capitalists lived.

"I remember music, and smartly dressed people coming out of their houses, and flowers, such things as we workers never knew or expected to have.

"I remember the prevailing colors were white and pink: white smocks on the men, white dresses, or pink dresses, and pink shawls on the women.

"My father would push me along angrily when I stopped to stare.

"Once I heard him snarl like a curse, and this word was 'Intellectual!' It was caused by the appearance of a man in a white coat, with crossed copper hammers on his cap, the badge of the engineer. He was talking to a woman in pink, talking so close to her that his mustache tickled her bare shoulder, and she laughed. When this man saw us look at him, he turned his back contemptuously on us, and went on talking and tickling the woman with his mustache. That was why my father muttered, 'Intellectual!'—and I can still see how my father's fist clenched, and I can still remember the look of black hatred in my father's eye. I have remembered all these years of my life this look of my father, and his fist, and the contempt on the face of the man in the white coat.

"I never knew his name, but I met that intellectual several times more.

Service in a Factory

"Once at the factory of this Belgian-French company, a new blast furnace was to be started, and there was divine service. I saw this 'friend' of mine, going side by side with the priest, holding an ikon in his hands, and whispering something, probably repeating the prayers and asking long life for the Belgian blast furnace.

"In the evening I saw him in a smart carriage with a fat man in a hat and with a pipe between his teeth—one of the owners. This 'friend' of mine jumped out of the carriage when it stopped and helped the owner to dismount.

"Then I saw him during the strike, when he was holding tight to the sleeve of my father and shouting something in his face, with foam covered lips. He kept pushing my father in the chest until my father lost patience and shoved him into a wheelbarrow full of crude oil, and then the whole crowd began to cover him with iron shavings.

"But in a moment, Cossacks were pouring through the gate, and their whips began to whistle. I saw how my father fell down, and that a horse stepped on him several times.

"For the last time I saw, not exactly the same man, but his twin, his fellow, at the trial of the wreckers. He was sitting with his head down, unshaven, and from time to time he shrugged his shoulders as if from the cold of the bayonet of the sentry that he felt behind his back.

"Now, here, today, I am called an 'intellectual,' myself, and quite officially called so; the Soviet Power has called me so. I repeat all over again this euphonious singing word, 'Intellectual,' and I try to find the answer to the question: 'How did it happen that I am now called an intellectual?'

"I don't protest against this definition; I quite agree with it, and I am coming quite joyfully to this meeting. But why?

"But I don't want to think of all the word meant before. I am too full of happiness to think more of darkness and froth. Today I want to think of happiness.

"I Enjoy Life"

"I come to the meeting devoted to Soviet Power. I am an intellectual. I write books. I learn. I enjoy life. I love a girl. I live in a big, strong country. I go to theatres. I don't dread tomorrow. I myself elect my own Power.

"And for all this, thanks to you, Soviet Power!

"In the early morning I jump from my bed. I wash with cold water. I do my exercises. And then I run up and down my room and sing and laugh because of so many emotions, because of so much strength.

"And all this is due to you, Soviet Power!

"I may become a good writer. I will live in a socialist society and all people will be my brothers and I will dwell in the world of happy people.

"And for all this, thanks to you, Soviet Power!

"I dream to create something immortal, or to fly to the moon, or to go around the whole world and see socialism in Europe and America, and I dare to dream so because nobody suppresses my creative fantasy.

"And that, too, is due to you, Soviet Power!

"My hair will become gray. My skin will get wrinkled and brown. I will reach the age of 100 years, but still I will smile, I will love the sun and the air and Man.

"All because of you, Soviet Power!

"I am courageous, buoyant, lreamy, strong, curious; I like everything that is beautiful, healthy, truthful and good. I am like my comrades and my comrades are like me.

"All due to you, Soviet Power!

"When I shall write a book about this gratitude, I will lead my hero to the grave of his father who hated intellectuals, I will make him say:

"'Do you see me, My Father, do you hear me, do you understand the new meaning of this word that you hated so much, this word (Intellectual?'

"And I will make the father to answer: 'You are happy, My Son, live and enjoy life for yourself, for your children and for your grandchildren.'"

Aid to Alabama Schools Ended by Government

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—In a characteristic New Year's gift to the working class children of Alabama, the Federal government has ordered the cutting off of Federal aid for Alabama schools after January, 1935. The order was received by the Alabama Relief Administration from Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

Meantime, while the Federal aid lasts, teachers are to be paid a maximum of $15 weekly. This, however, does not apply to the Negro teachers. The order specifies that those teachers whose "normal income" is less than $15 a week, are to receive their normal rate. Many Negro teachers are paid as low as $5 a week, and that only for two or three months a year as the Southern ruling class does not permit schooling to interfere with its supply of child laborers for the cotton fields, canning factories, etc.

Only rural counties and cities with a population of less than 5,000 are at present eligible for Federal aid.

Steel Poll Seen As Trick of NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

dent of the A. A. and William Green, see eye to eye with the Roosevelt government and the steel employers regarding prevention of a strike, and regarding suppressing the militant rank and file movement of the A. A. Green and Tighe, in recent "truce" conferences with Roosevelt and steel company representatives, agreed to compulsory arbitration of the Steel Board, agreed to a campaign against the rank and file under the guise of a "red scare" which is already going on.

These "truce" negotiations were suspended on the question of "majority" rule. Green and Tighe declared for recognition where the A. A. is in the majority. The companies and Roosevelt insisted on proportional representation and that the A. A. deal through the company union "works council." Green and Tighe knew that the rank and file in the A. A. would not accept such an open company union proposition.

But now the top leaders as well as the Steel Board and the employers are planning to accomplish the same end—of preventing the coming strike struggles—through another Weirton or Houde decision. They seek once more to turn the attention of the steel workers toward compulsory arbitration.

The A. A. rank and file, however, see that to once more put their trust on Steel Board arbitration, on such elections, would once more defeat their demands. They are organizing for control of the A. A. by the rank and file, in order to prepare struggle and thus win their demands

U.S.S.R. Set New Records in 1934

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulties, and there will be difficulties, but they are of no importance as compared with those which had to be surpassed formerly. The U.S.S.R. can boldly reckon upon a still tempestuous growth of its whole economy.

"This year is commencing with the abolition of the bread cards and a significant growth in the well being of the toilers in the towns and villages. We have a right to expect that the present year will hold still more striking fireworks of mass heroism and records. In this respect the past year is only preparatory for further advancement."

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Mexican Crisis Who Are the Red Shirts? A Little Catholic History

BECAUSE the anti-clerical forces in Mexico, who defended themselves against an attack by Catholic fanatics, whipped up to religious frenzy by the priests, wore red shirts, the American capitalist press is trying to make it appear they were Communists.

For example, the New York Times prints the headline: 62 Reds Are Held in Mexican Killing. The fact is that the Communist Party of Mexico has been vigorously exposing the trickery of the Cardenas government, which not only does not carry out an honest fight against the feudal, reactionary elements hiding behind the Catholic Church, but actually uses fake anti-clerical propaganda to conceal its failure to solve the economic problems confronting the workers and peasants of Mexico.

The five fanatics were killed in Coyoacan, a suburb of Mexico City, after a carefully prepared vicious propaganda campaign in the United States against the Mexican government. One of the leading forces in this most poisonous campaign of lies against the Mexican people was none other than, Father Coughlin, who took time out a week ago from his pro-fascist propaganda here to spit filth against the Mexican workers and peasants who do not relish the idea of letting the church shackle the Mexican people in ignorance and feudal exploitation.

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FOR example, Coughlin told of the "humanitarian" priests who accompanied the Conquistadors to Mexico and Latin America in the days of Cortez and Pizzaro.

Actually, these priests were sent over to help rob, rape and slaughter the native peoples who had reached a high stage of culture. The brutalities, the wanton slaughter, the unparalleled robbery, committed by these priests, which have stamped the history of Latin America, are only now being imitated by the Nazis and fascist scum throughout the world. Prescott's book, "The Conquest of Mexico," tells how the fiends of the Catholic inquisition implanted their system of brutality, degradation and ignorance in Mexico and Latin America in order to help the Spanish grandees build up huge feudal empires in Latin America.

The Mexican people have been struggling against these forces of darkness and superstition and frightful exploitation for centuries, and have managed to make some progress, despite the reactionary governments of Mexico. It is for that reason that Cardenas today, in looking for an issue to arouse the people of Mexico, brings up the anti-clerical fight—not in order to land a final blow to the church, but to divert the masses from a real struggle against feudal-capitalist relations which alone would forever wipe out the terrible traces of the Catholic-landlord hierarchy.

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THE Cardenas government realized that this shadow-boxing against the church reactionaries wouldn't hurt them much. Yet the American Catholic leaders let loose a campaign of filth and abuse against the Mexican government which was deliberately designed to arouse fanatical Catholics, some of whom are armed, and many of whom are bandits covering their banditry with the sign of the cross, to take provocative measures.

That is precisely what occurred at Coyoacan. The Red Shirts, a pro-Cardenas youth organization, having nothing to do with Communism, or the Reds, as designated in the American capitalist press, held an anti-clerical demonstration in front of the Coyoacan Cathedral. The religious zealots, prepared by their priests to become martyrs, assaulted the Red Shirts. The Red Shirts replied and five of the religious opium-maddened gang were killed. One Red Shirt had first been beaten to a mass of bleeding flesh and battered bones.

The Communist Party has time and again pointed out here and in Mexico that it is against any form of individual violence, that these tactics of the fascists—and particularly the tactics of the Catholic fascists in Spain, of the gentlemen of the Order of Jesuits, whose chief politician is Gil Robles, oustanding Spanish fascist; they are the tactics of the Austrian Catholic-fascist regime.

Now the Cardenas government, after it has reaped its distraction, is publicly disavowing its own creation—the youthful Red Shirts. These misled youths are to be sacrificed by Cardenas to appease the enraged papal politicians in the United States, where the real power and rule over Mexico resides in Wall Street.

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THE Catholic reactionaries, more than anyone else, welcome this killing of a few of their members because it gives them an opportunity to hide the fundamental issues of the Church in Mexico. Every revolutionary struggle of the people of Mexico against feudal slavery has of necessity always been at the same time a struggle against the church. The Mexican people cannot stand upright without shaking the Church's foundations. The Church was always the greatest landowner, the greatest oppressive force in Mexico, as it is now in Spain; it was always the church which not only itself exploited the peasants, but filled their minds with the blackness of the dark ages to keep them from breaking their fetters.

The Church has readily lent itself, in more recent days, to any imperialist power which would help it retain the firm grip it still has on untold wealth in Mexico.

All greetings to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary should be in before Jan. 12th!